

ADDRESS: 3501-25 N 6TH ST

Name of Resource: St. Veronica's Roman Catholic Church Rectory and Chapel-School

Proposed Action: Designation

Property Owner: Archdiocese of Philadelphia

Nominator: Celeste Morello

Staff Contact: Megan Cross Schmitt, megan.schmitt@phila.gov, 215-686-7660

OVERVIEW: These nominations propose to designate the rectory and chapel-school buildings associated with St. Veronica's Roman Catholic Church, both located on the parcel at 3501-25 N. 6th Street, and list them on the Philadelphia Register of Historic Places. The church building was designated in 1972.

The chapel-school building, described in the nomination as Norman-Romanesque, was the first of three designs by renowned architect Edwin F. Durang for the St. Veronica's Roman Catholic Church campus. Constructed between 1892-94, the chapel-school building first served as the site for religious services while the congregation raised money to build their church. Later, the rectory building was constructed between 1896-97, this time in the Second Empire style. They exemplify Durang's breadth of ecclesiastical buildings designed for the Archdiocese of Philadelphia. Owing to their association with Edwin F. Durang, the nominations contend that both the chapel-school building and the rectory building satisfy Criterion E.

Under Criterion C, the nomination for the rectory building argues that Durang frequently used the Second Empire style for residences commissioned by the Archdiocese of Philadelphia. The nomination contends that the Second Empire style "appeared elegant, but did not over shadow the [church attached]."

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: The staff recommends that the nomination demonstrates that the St. Veronica's Roman Catholic Church chapel-school and rectory buildings satisfy Criterion for Designation E. The staff recommends that the rectory building also satisfies Criterion for Designation C.

NOMINATION OF HISTORIC BUILDING, STRUCTURE, SITE, OR OBJECT
PHILADELPHIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PHILADELPHIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

SUBMIT ALL ATTACHED MATERIALS ON PAPER AND IN ELECTRONIC FORM (CD, EMAIL, FLASH DRIVE)
ELECTRONIC FILES MUST BE WORD OR WORD COMPATIBLE

1. ADDRESS OF HISTORIC RESOURCE *(must comply with an Office of Property Assessment address)*

Street address: 3501-25 N. 6th Street

Postal code: 19140

2. NAME OF HISTORIC RESOURCE

Historic Name: St. Veronica Roman Catholic Church Rectory (or "pastoral residence")

Current/Common Name: as above

3. TYPE OF HISTORIC RESOURCE

☒ Building

☐ Structure

☐ Site

☐ Object

4. PROPERTY INFORMATION

Condition: ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ poor ☐ ruins

Occupancy: ☒ occupied ☐ vacant ☐ under construction ☐ unknown

Current use: Residence for Roman Catholic Clergy

5. BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Please attach a narrative description and site/plot plan of the resource's boundaries.

6. DESCRIPTION

Please attach a narrative description and photographs of the resource's physical appearance, site, setting, and surroundings.

7. SIGNIFICANCE

Please attach a narrative Statement of Significance citing the Criteria for Designation the resource satisfies.

Period of Significance (from year to year): from 1897 to Present

Date(s) of construction and/or alteration: 1896-97

Architect, engineer, and/or designer: Edwin F. Durang

Builder, contractor, and/or artisan: John McShain

Original owner: Archdiocese of Philadelphia

Other significant persons: _____

CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION:

The historic resource satisfies the following criteria for designation (check all that apply):

- ☐ (a) Has significant character, interest or value as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the City, Commonwealth or Nation or is associated with the life of a person significant in the past; or,
- ☐ (b) Is associated with an event of importance to the history of the City, Commonwealth or Nation; or,
- ☒ (c) Reflects the environment in an era characterized by a distinctive architectural style; or,
- ☐ (d) Embodies distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style or engineering specimen; or,
- ☒ (e) Is the work of a designer, architect, landscape architect or designer, or engineer whose work has significantly influenced the historical, architectural, economic, social, or cultural development of the City, Commonwealth or Nation; or,
- ☐ (f) Contains elements of design, detail, materials or craftsmanship which represent a significant innovation; or,
- ☐ (g) Is part of or related to a square, park or other distinctive area which should be preserved according to an historic, cultural or architectural motif; or,
- ☐ (h) Owing to its unique location or singular physical characteristic, represents an established and familiar visual feature of the neighborhood, community or City; or,
- ☐ (i) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in pre-history or history; or
- ☐ (j) Exemplifies the cultural, political, economic, social or historical heritage of the community.

8. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Please attach a bibliography.

9. NOMINATOR

Organization _____ Date May 30, 2019

Name with Title Celeste Morello, MS, MA Email _____

Street Address 1234 S. Sheridan Street Telephone 215.334.6008

City, State, and Postal Code Philadelphia, PA 19147-4820

Nominator ☐ is ☒ is not the property owner.

PHC USE ONLY

Date of Receipt: May 30, 2019

☒ Correct-Complete ☐ Incorrect-Incomplete Date: September 26, 2019

Date of Notice Issuance: October 10, 2019

Property Owner at Time of Notice:

Name: Archdiocese of Philadelphia

Address: 222 N. 17th Street

City: Philadelphia State: PA Postal Code: 19103

Date(s) Reviewed by the Committee on Historic Designation: _____

Date(s) Reviewed by the Historical Commission: _____

Date of Final Action: _____

☐ Designated ☐ Rejected

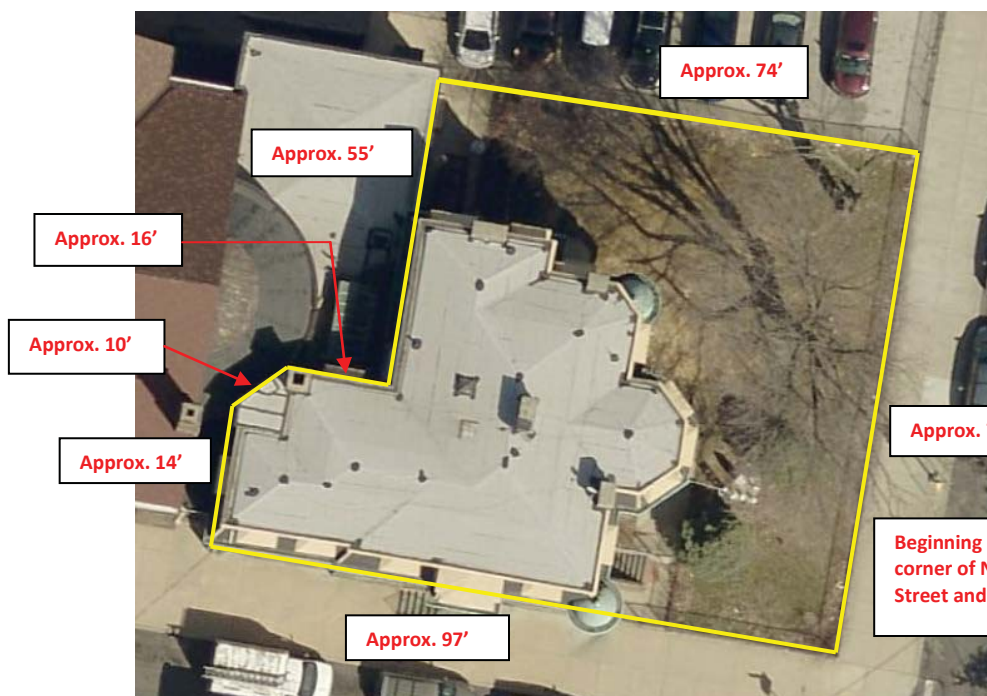
5. BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated boundary of St. Veronica Roman Catholic Church Rectory includes one building on a larger parcel of 3501-25 N. 6th Street. The overall parcel is bounded by W. Tioga Street at the south, N. 6th Street at the west, N. Randolph Street at the east, and private residences at the north.



The red outline shows the full property boundary.

The boundary of the rectory building begins at the northwest corner of N. Randolph Street and W. Tioga Street. The boundary includes the footprint of the rectory and adjacent yard, with a perimeter buffer.



The yellow outline shows the extent of the nominated boundary, which includes only the rectory and adjacent yard, with a small buffer.

DESCRIPTION:

The Second Empire design of St. Veronica's Rectory (or "pastoral residence"), has already been reviewed by the Philadelphia Historical Commission staff from restoration plans in 2017. The contemporary sources on this Trenton brownstone construction have its plans drawn in 1892,¹ but the building had not been begun until 1896 for 1897 occupancy. It has three main sides to discuss, with a west portion mostly attached to St. Veronica's Church. (Refer to aerial view of parish complex.)

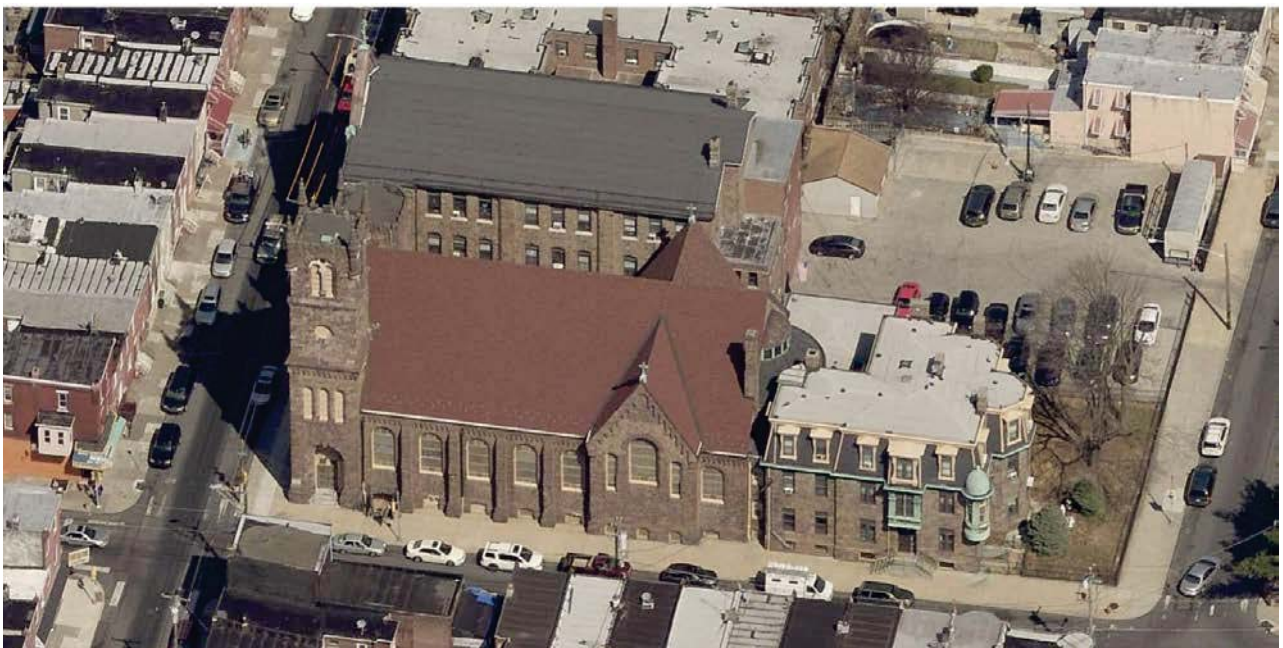
It seems that the architect of this rectory, Edwin F. Durang had planned for this building to be viewed looking west from Randolph Street, the eastern boundary to the complex of church, school and rectory. A pentagonal apse projects at the center of the three-story rectory with flanking bays holding turrets at the second floor levels. These turrets are of copper and with cupolae. Windows with flat lintels peer along the third level on the three sides and partially at the small section on the west wall that is not attached to the church. Copper gutters and trim, "scale-like" shingles also date the building to the late 19th century. The limited details of Second Empire elements are in the mansard roof, east wall symmetry, smooth masonry, and decorative copies at the third level's windows. There are entries at the north and south walls with a slightly curved arch over the projecting bay portal at the north wall adjoining the church. At least three chimneys of a lighter masonry rise at the west, projecting north bay and (north) flanking west wall bay. Generally, the building is in very good condition and the clergy are conscientiously aware of preserving such a fine Durang design.²

¹ Philadelphia Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, March 16, 1892.
² The Archdiocese has claimed expenditures for preserving this rectory at "\$265,875.00" in information from its counsel in past nominations before the Historical Commission.

Staff supplemented photographs



The rectory's south elevation, which fronts W. Tioga Street, 2019. Source: Cyclomedia

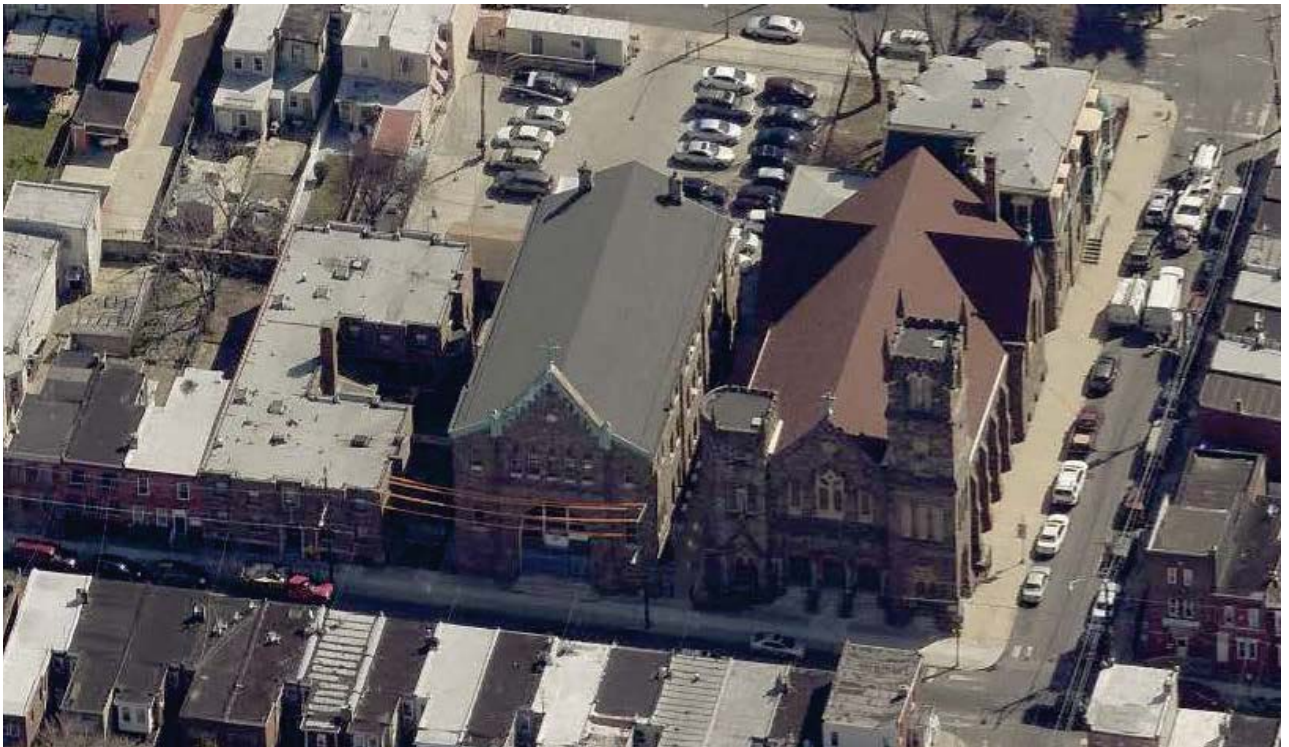


The rectory abuts the church building at its west façade. Aerial taken from the south, 2019. Source: Pictometry

Staff supplemented photographs



The rectory abuts the church building at its west façade; only the mansard is visible. Photo taken from west on W. Tioga Street, 2019. Source: Cyclomedia



The rectory abuts the church building at its west façade; only the mansard is visible. Aerial view from west, 2019. Source: Pictometry

Staff supplemented photographs

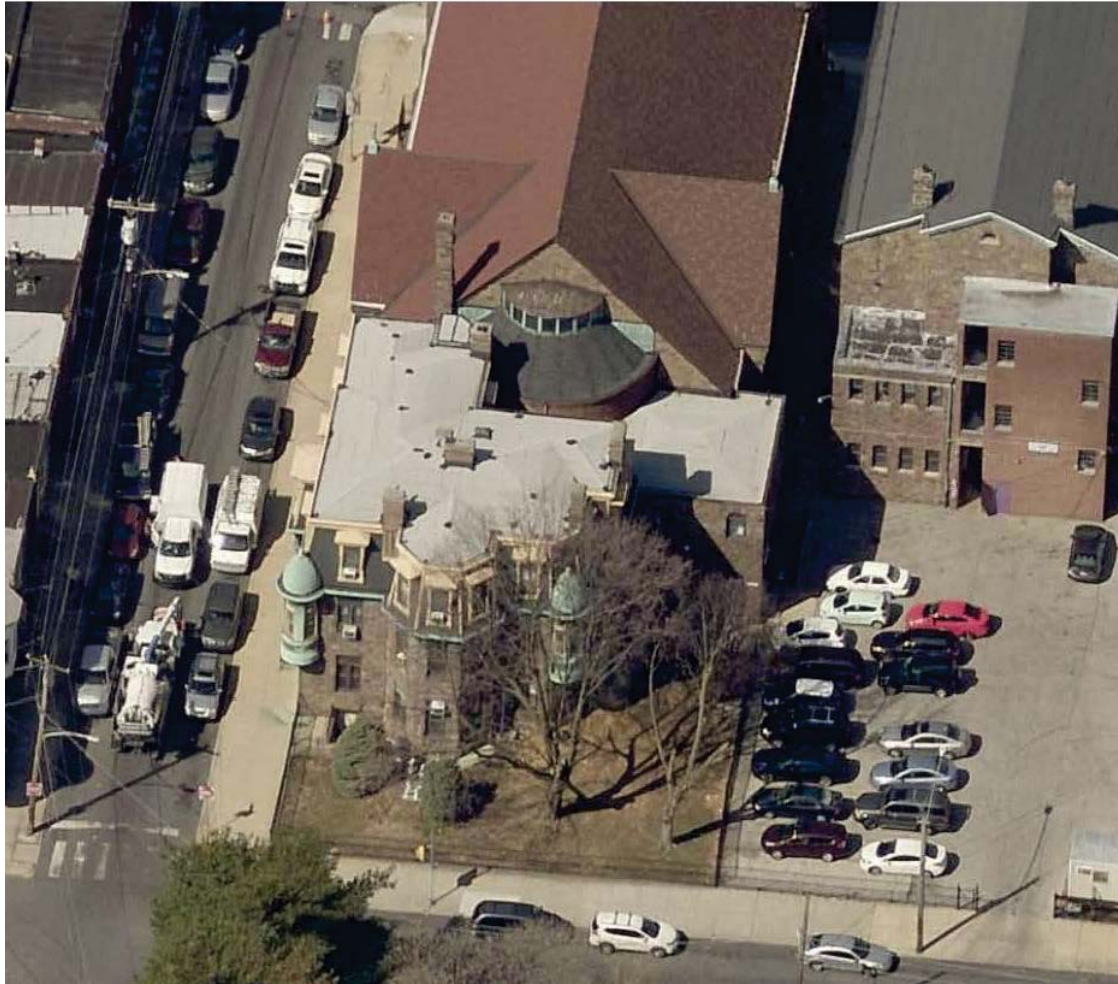


The south and east elevations and the adjacent yard, 2019. Source: Cyclomedia



The east elevation and the adjacent yard, 2019. Source: Cyclomedia

Staff supplemented photographs



The east elevation and the adjacent yard, 2019. Source: Pictometry

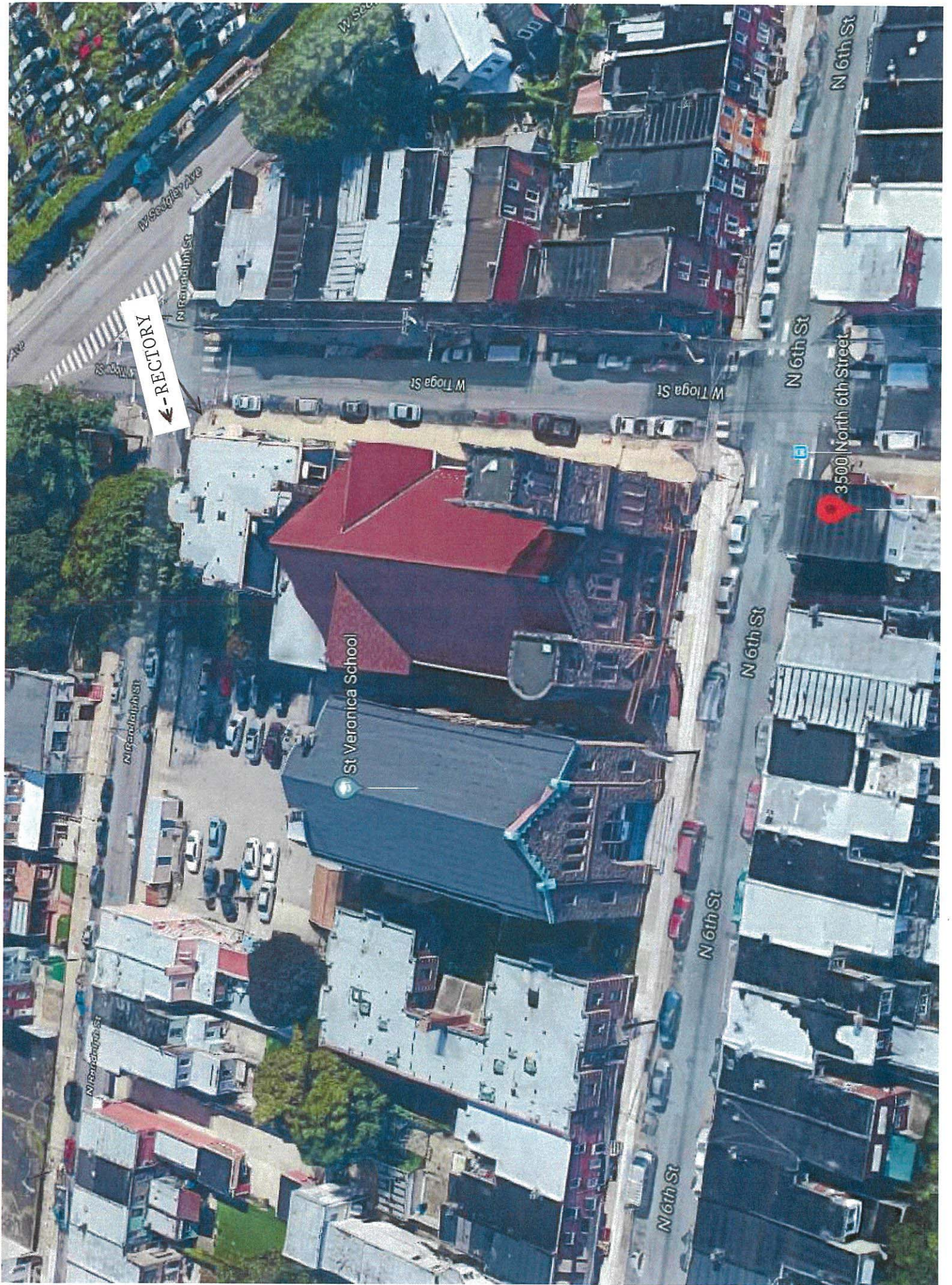


View of the northeastern portion of the building and the adjacent yard, 2019. Source: Cyclomedia

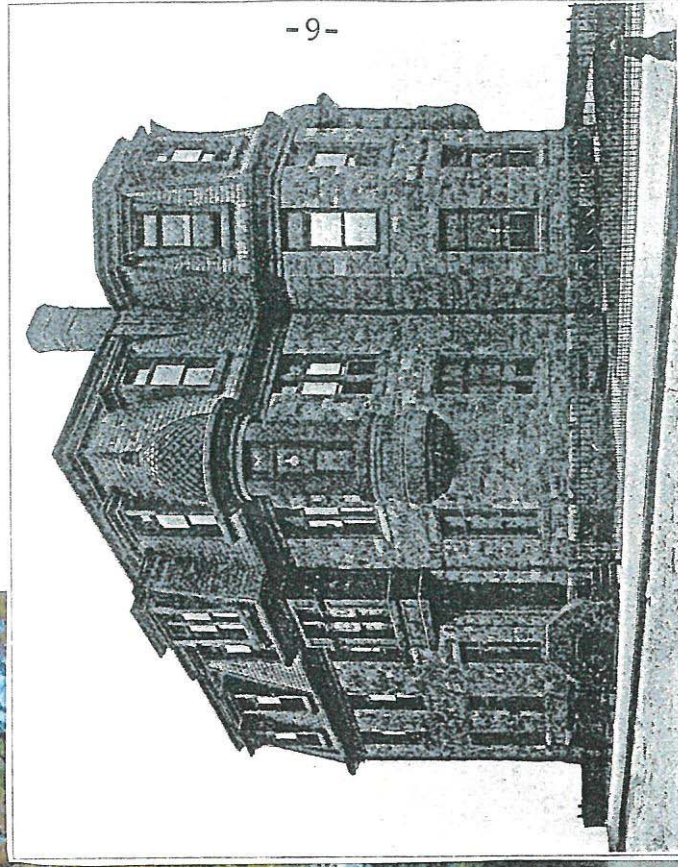
Staff supplemented photographs



The north elevation and the adjacent yard, 2018. Source: Pictometry



Recent Google image at
left, looking westward
to compare with Durang's
photograph, c. 1905, below.



RECTORY OF ST. VERONICA, SIXTH AND TIOLA STS., PHILA.

STATEMENT of SIGNIFICANCE:

St. Veronica's Rectory is attached to the historically-designated St. Veronica Roman Catholic Church.³ Although of a different architectural style, the Second Empire, the rectory was in the prevailing design used in several Roman Catholic rectories and convents which diverged from the styles of the churches. Here, architect Edwin F. Durang, the Archdiocese of Philadelphia's main designer of ecclesiastical buildings, planned in 1892⁴ for a fashionable Second Empire residence for the St. Veronica clergy that was similar to other rectories in the city.

The Second Empire is represented throughout Philadelphia in public buildings, as well as in rowhouses that arose in neighborhoods from the late 1860s to the 1890s. Known for the characteristic mansard roof and classical details, the Second Empire Style accented the lines of connected buildings with a stateliness appropriate for the Victorian Era's late stage towards modernism. It also was a style that was not "Roman Catholic" or originated with Roman Catholic churches such as the Romanesque, Gothic or Baroque. The Second Empire was a secular design, which contrasts with the religiosity of the Roman Catholic churches in which they are attached to, as in this nomination.

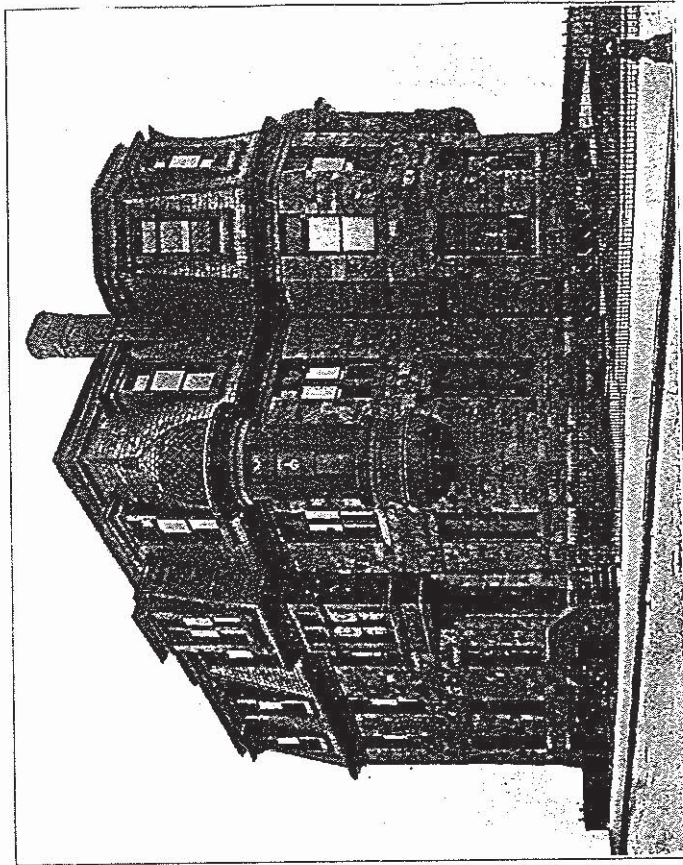
Designed by Durang, St. Veronica's Rectory is also his interpretation of the Second Empire which he had applied in many of his previous projects from the 1870s to the end of the 19th century. But, in each interpretation, Durang articulates a freshness in the style, which he adroitly did at St. Veronica's. Constructed of the same Trenton brownstone as the chapel-school and church, Durang saw this nominated rectory as part of the whole parish complex which should be historically-designated.

³

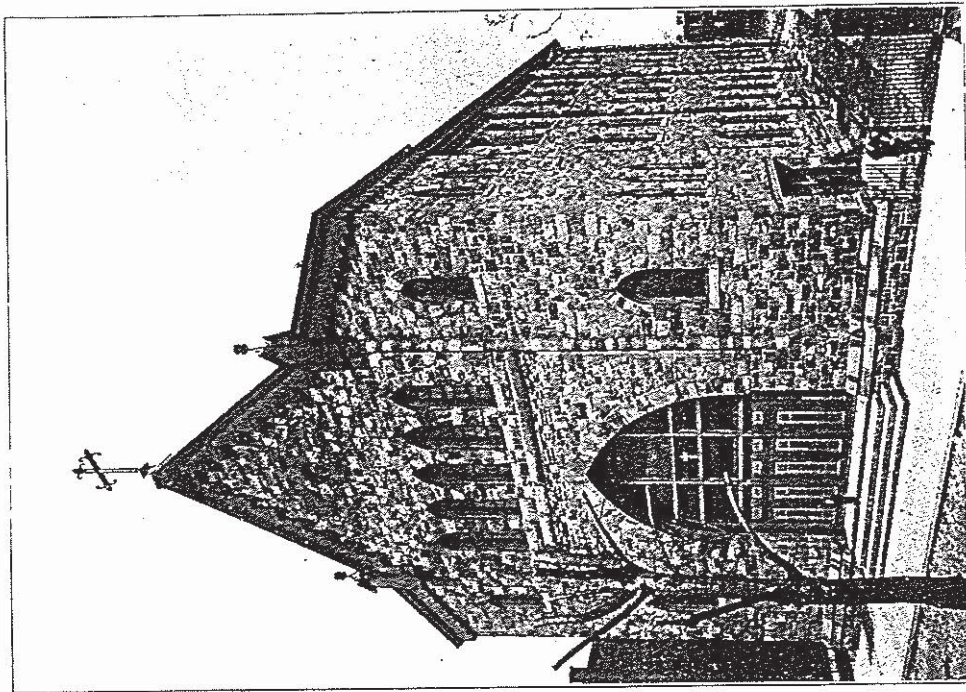
St. Veronica's Church was certified by the PHC in 1972.

⁴

Philadelphia Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide, March 16, 1892.



RECTORY OF ST. VERONICA, SIXTH AND TIoga STS., PHILA.



ST. VERONICA'S SCHOOL, SIXTH AND TIoga STS., PHILA.

In Durang's "Album," he placed the photographs of these St. Veronica's parish buildings on the same page.

St. Veronica's Rectory...

(c) Reflects the environment in an era characterized by a distinctive architectural style--the Second Empire.

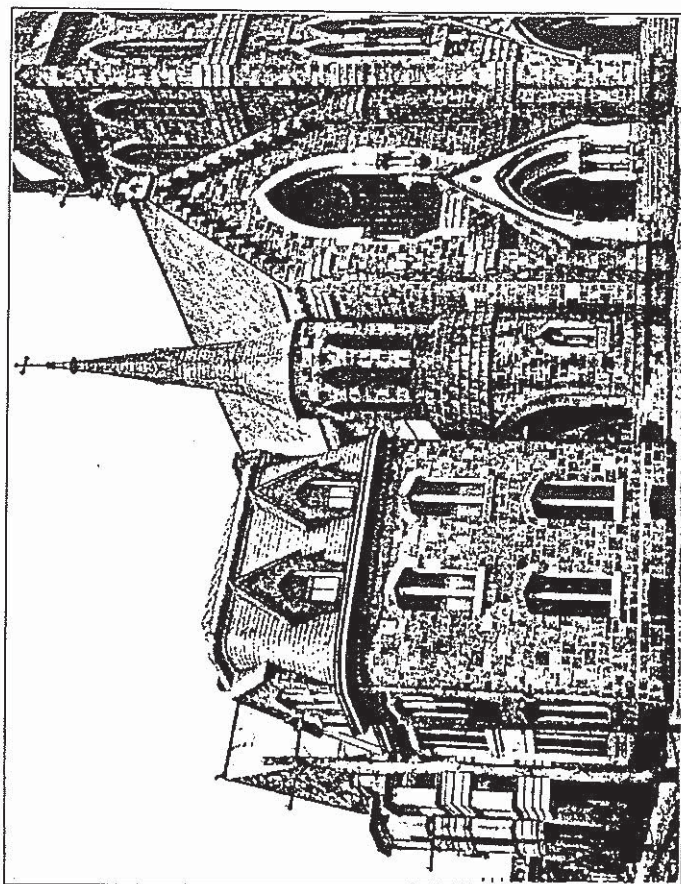
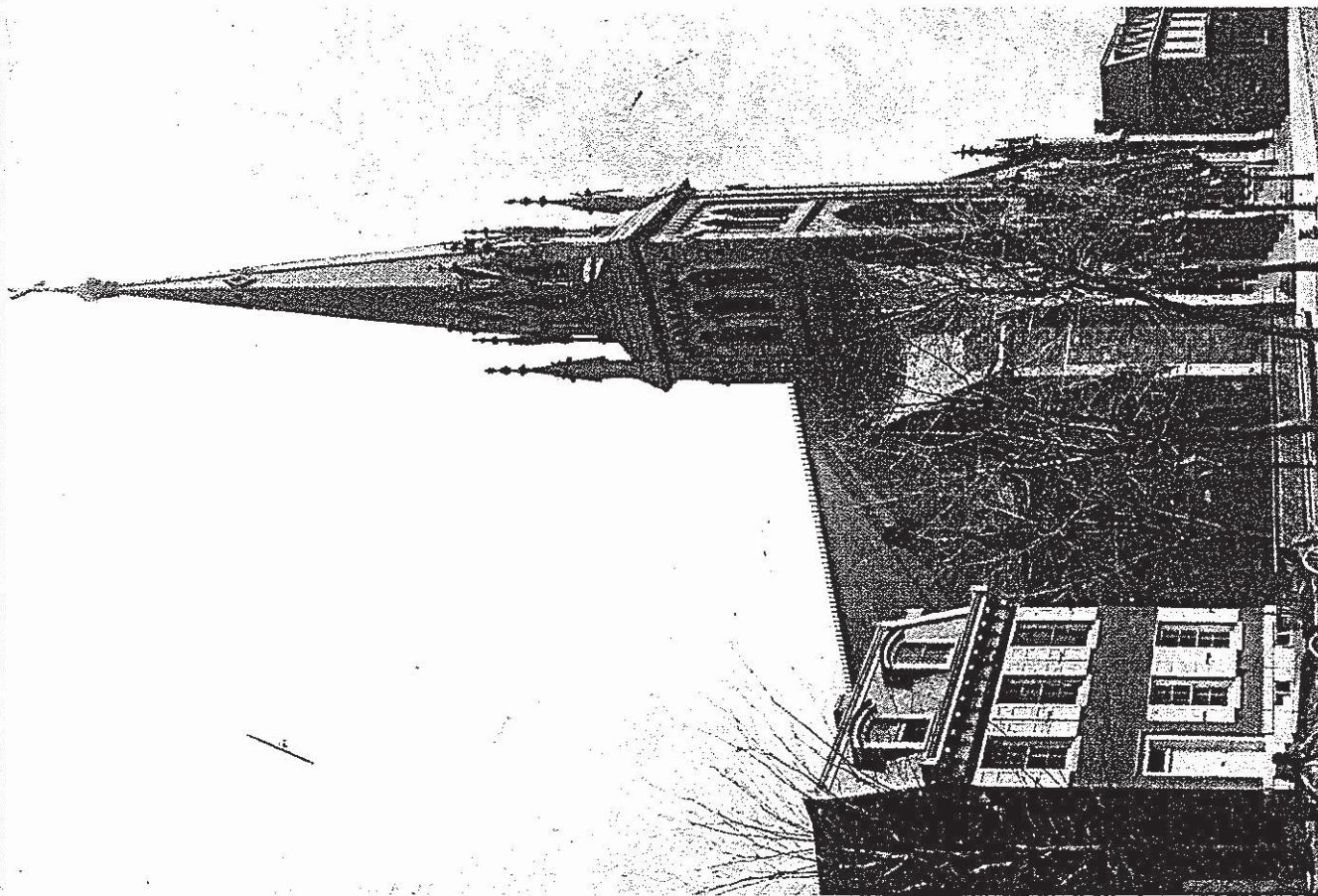
From the late 1870s to the end of the 1890s, Edwin F. Durang designed several residences for Roman Catholic religious in parishes throughout Philadelphia in the Second Empire Style. While the churches in these parishes adhered to the traditional Romanesque, Gothic or Baroque Styles--all with Roman Catholic origins--the adjoining residences were in the contemporary style of the post-Civil War era: the Second Empire.

There were at least seven prominent parishes, beginning with Sacred Heart of Jesus (fd. 1871), then Visitation, Blessed Virgin Mary (1880) followed with more rectories at St. Agatha's, Nativity, Blessed Virgin Mary, Our Lady of Mercy and lastly, St. Peter Claver in 1896 in various articulations of the Second Empire Style. Copies of photographs, mainly from Durang's "Album," are testaments to the wide usage of this style by him.

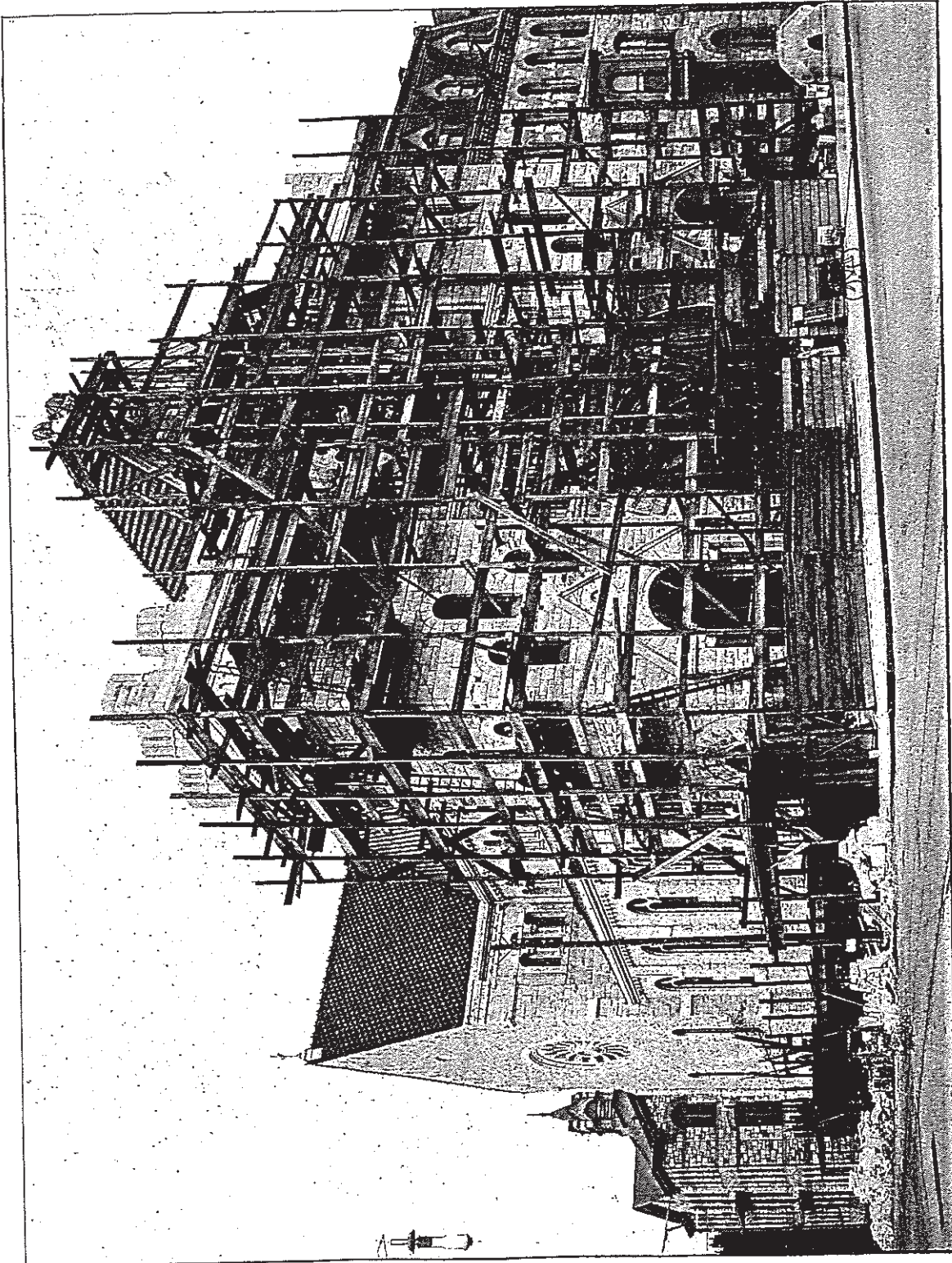
Within this group of Second Empires is St. Veronica's Rectory which was drawn in 1892, but not built until 1896. The clergy had moved in by 1897, indicating how quickly the construction went.

Why the Second Empire was preferred by the religious was not recorded, but it put Durang into the position of trying to design buildings that did not resemble each other with the repetition of the mansard roof (at different angles), placement of windows and subtle decorative elements. These were the main characteristics of this trendy style that appeared elegant, but did not overshadow the churches attached.

*St. Agatha's second
Church and Rectory.*

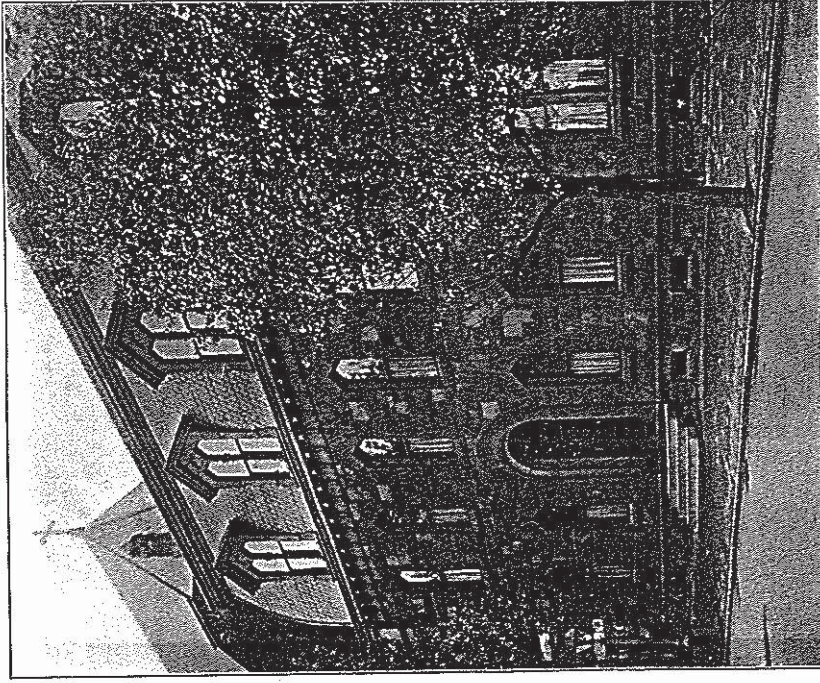


CONVENT OF SACRED HEART OF JESUS, THIRD AND REED STS., PHILA.



CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF MERCY, PHILADELPHIA
(IN COURSE OF ERECTION)

↑
Rectory
(1891)



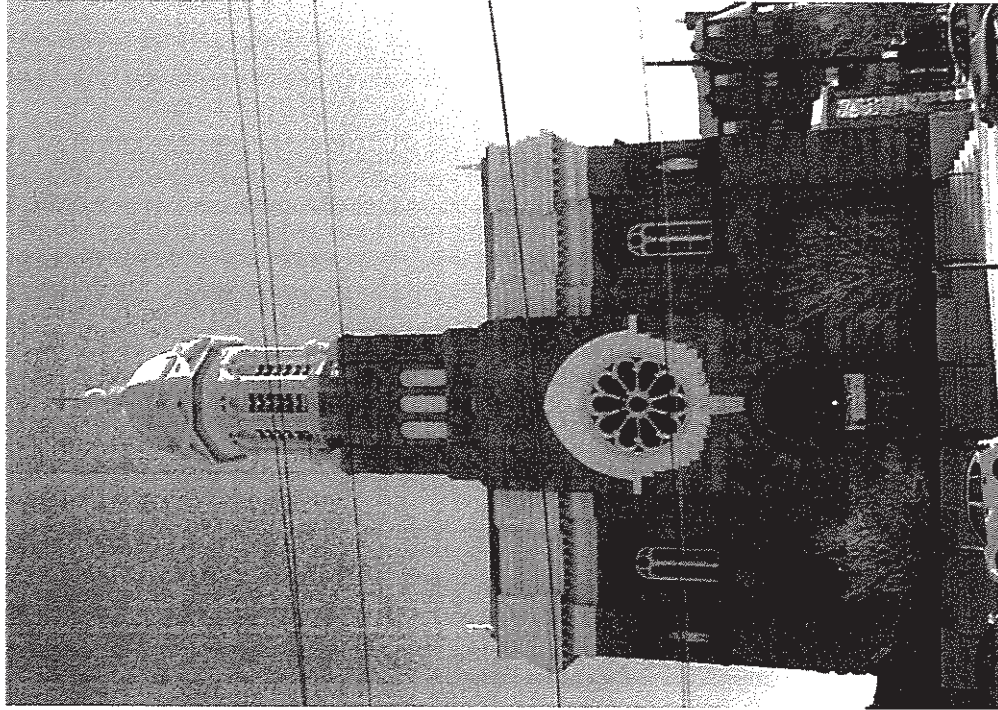
RECTORY OF VISITATION B. V. M., LEHIGH AVE. AND B ST.,
PHILA.

Visitation, BVM Rectory
(1880)



St. Peter Claver Rectory
(1896)

Nativity BVM



- Active parish
- **\$262,823** in capital expenditures for façade repairs and upkeep over past 10 years *or \$26,282,823 / year*
- **\$240,000** projected for façade repairs over next 5 years

--- RECTORY

Source of photograph: Counsel of Archdiocese.

St. Veronica's Rectory was recorded in the parish history as "completed by early autumn of the year 1897." There were "22" rooms.

The Second Empire emerged in Philadelphia with the Union League building at Broad and Sansom Streets in 1864 to 1865. It was constructed of red brick, unlike Durang's rectories, which, with the exception of St. Peter Claver Rectory, were of stone, to compliment the churches. City Hall brought more attention to the Second Empire, which was also seen in Fairmount and the Rittenhouse Square neighborhoods of modest to elegant residences.

THE PHILADELPHIA REAL ESTATE RECORD AND BUILDERS' GUIDE.

VOL. VII.—No. 11.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1892.

PRICE 15 CENTS

1316 Ridge Avenue are well worth a visit.

Architect Notes.

R. G. Kennedy, architect, Drexel Building, having made plans for improvements and alterations of residence of Dr. Charles E. Hopkins, at Bryn Mawr, will continue to supervise the work which has been started.

A. P. Benner, architect and contractor, No. 9 N. Thirteenth street, has made plans for a dwelling house which he will erect on north side of Christian Street, west of Fifteenth, to be of brick and stone, and furnished on interior with an modern conveniences.

Harold Godwin, architect, 905 Walnut Street, has made plans for a stone addition to house of Bunford Samuel, at Chestnut Hill. It will be three stories high, and have an open balcony top with battlement ornamentation. All modern comforts and conveniences will be introduced.

Romulo Vasquez, architect, Holmesburg, has completed plans for the rebuilding of Frankford

Edwin F. Durang, architect, 1200 Chestnut Street, is engaged on plans in detail for the church school and parochial house to be erected at Sixth and Tioga Streets for the Roman Catholic Church of St. Veronica, at Second and Butler Streets. These are very complete and contemplate handsome structures of stone, and fitted with the best of church furniture. Mr. Durang will supervise the entire work of construction.

Edwin F. Bertolotti, formerly of 287 S. Fourth Street, has taken a suite of offices in the new Bible Building, at 1217 and 1220 Filbert Street, and situated between the terminal stations of the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads, where he will find pleasure in welcoming his former clients and friends and all persons desiring designs, plans, drawings, surveys, or seeking counsel in building or structural operations.

M. B. Bean, architect, Landsdale, Pa., has made plans for a fine public school which will be erected at Perkase, Bucks Co., Pa. They show a fine building, two and a half stories high, built of brick, stone trimmings, and fitted on interior with

glowing tribute to the genius of Philadelphia draughtsmen, and said the Egyptians were fast becoming Americanized as to comforts embodied in their ideas of home construction.

The Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects held its regular monthly meeting at its rooms, 31 South Fifteenth Street, on the 10th inst., and awarded prizes offered for the best plans for a house front. The first and second prize of \$30 and \$20 in gold were awarded respectively to James P. Jamieson and Edwin Gilbert, the design by Charles Z. Klauder receiving honorable mention. For this month's competition, a Chestnut Street store front, twenty designs of high average merit were submitted, the award for which will be made at the next chapter meeting, April 12. The chapter has also established a water-color class, which is free to all professional and junior members and all students in the offices of the professional members. George Nattress, English water-color painter and architect, 430 Walnut Street, has been engaged to give the instructions.

St. Veronica's Rectory...

- (e) Is the work of a designer, architect, landscape architect or designer, or engineer whose work has significantly influenced the historical, architectural, economic, social or cultural development of the City, Commonwealth or Nation.

Architect Edwin F. Durang (1829-1911), the designer of St. Veronica's chapel-school and rectory, was the Archdiocese of Philadelphia's architect of the 19th century's most exquisite Roman Catholic churches and auxiliary buildings. His work at St. Veronica's began in 1892 after creating a name in the specialty of Roman Catholic buildings in the Romanesque, Gothic and Baroque Styles. He had, by 1892, an office furnished by the Archdiocese of Philadelphia and organized certain artists and craftsmen to assist him in the creation of various commissions, each of which were masterpieces and of a high level of workmanship.

As already discussed in the chapel-school nomination, Durang sensed how St. Veronica's parishioners made great financial sacrifices in hiring him to plan the chapel-school combination which would have to suffice before funds could be reached for a worthy church. However, for the clergy, their residence would arise after the school opened in 1894. Work for the rectory began in 1896 and the clergy moved into the 22 room residence the following year.

It is notable that John McShain was again called by Durang to be the contractor to erect this rectory. He used the same Trenton brownstone to show the relationship in the buildings which would, by 1909, surround the church to be located on the corner of Tioga and North 6th Streets. John McShain's advertizements in Durang's "Albums" are remarkable for their ecclesiastical listings; many of these projects were large-scale (like St. Mary's Hospital in Fishtown) and required a skilled force for institutional buildings. It was this type of experience under Durang which later prepared

the John McShain Company for other work to carry the business, founded in 1888 to construct iconic buildings awarded to John, Sr.'s son, John, Jr. (Refer to Appendix for further information.)

Durang's contribution to Philadelphia's ecclesiastical architecture is in his imaginative, creative hand which drew a myriad of wonderful churches in revived styles that competed with the designs of Frank Furness, Addison Hutton, Horace Trumbauer and others who were not Roman Catholic, but achieved national recognition. To the detriment of Durang's career, he was designing too early for Roman Catholics to be considered on par with the non-Catholics of the Gilded Age or Victorian Era. As a Roman Catholic too, Durang would have been a solitary figure among members of the American Institute of Architects, an association he eschewed. His "audience," then was limited to the Roman Catholics he served, with Protestants looking on. Durang knew how Roman Catholic churches were to be regarded as the "Person of Jesus Christ" and each workman's strength, among Roman Catholics, was an offering as love to the Almighty. Durang was aware of the differences between the Roman Catholic standards in church-building from the non-Catholic. He was endeared to Archbishop James F. Wood, then to Archbishop Patrick J. Ryan while both were in charge of planning more parishes and the character of each church for the parishes. Durang's understanding of the Romanesque, Gothic and Baroque, with some overlapping and hybridizations identified his work. He added a drama to the simplest of designs, such as St. Veronica's chapel-school and rectory where the turrets at the east walls' corners are a whimsical feature.

Durang's "Album" listed his projects and is attached to the Appendix, as proof of his significant influence in Philadelphia's architectural, historical and cultural developments to merit historical certification.

Celeste A. Morello, MS, MA
May, 2019

B I B L I O G R A P H I C A L
R E F E R E N C E S

(For both buildings nominated at St. Veronica's.)

ST. VERONICA'S, 1879.

ment that it was opened for Divine
December. The dedication cere-
the present Rt. Rev. Vicar-Gen-
Ward, now Rector of the Sacred
urch had ceased to exist, the new
ur Lady of Visitation.
Barry's work. He soon afterwards
Leamy Street, south of the church,
structure in 1878. He had begun
storm of the morning of September
mework, carrying with it a portion
through the floor while the assist-
celebrating Mass in the basement.
the damage repaired and the work
asement for nearly four years, or
which took place on the first Sun-
Scranton, officiated on this occa-
preached. The church was then
the interior beautifully decorated.
y handsome marble statues that

ned a parochial school in the old
e fine school building on Lehigh
r of 1883. It has now an aver-
rs of the Holy Child and laymen.
tically to pay for the great works
plendid celebration of his silver
Horstmann preached, and Arch-

noted to the neighboring parish
ovable rectorship, and was suc-
il then assistant at the Cathedral
gement the parish continues to

THE old frame chapel of this name, at Second and Butler Streets, close to the entrance to the New Cathedral Cemetery, was the centre of a mission for seven years before it became a parish church. Its corner-stone was laid June 2d, and the building was dedicated September 22, 1872. In the autumn of 1879 the first pastor was appointed. He was Rev. William A. McLoughlin, who organized the parish. He remained until transferred to his present charge, St. Stephen's, in 1882, when he was succeeded by Rev. William A. Power. The latter's health failing from consumption, he went to Colorado for betterment, but died in Denver. His body was brought home and his funeral took place at St. Veronica's.

The present rector, Rev. John J. Donnelly, who had been assistant at St. John the Evangelist's since his ordination, succeeded in May, 1889. Under his management the parish has been provided with a new church, by far more substantial and commodious than the old one, though, however, only a temporary one also, situated six squares southwest of the former site. Having secured a large lot at the northeast corner of Sixth and Tioga Streets, extending 141 feet on the former and 227 feet on the latter thoroughfare, he began here in the spring of 1892, on the northern part of the lot, the erection of a three-story school building, which also serves for a church, the first floor, which ultimately will be the school hall, being made to serve that purpose. The corner-stone was blessed on the afternoon of Sunday, June 4th, of that year. Archbishop Ryan officiated, and the day's sermon was preached by Rev. J. E. Kernan, O.P., of Father McKenna's missionary band. In less than two years the building was finished, and it was dedicated on April 22, 1884, the Archbishop again officiating and also preaching.

This building, which fronts on Sixth Street and stands north of the site for the permanent church, has walls of stone, with Trenton sandstone facings. It is 60 feet wide and 106 feet long. The second and third floors are divided into six large classrooms each, affording desk room for nearly six hundred pupils. On the first floor is a very handsomely finished chapel, whose interior measurements are 54 feet wide, 90 feet long, and 18 feet high. Besides a fine high altar, it has two side altars. The pastor has also in contemplation the erection of a pastoral residence on Tioga Street, so situated that it will connect with the sacristy of the permanent church to be built on the corner of the two streets named.

The old St. Veronica's is still in use, but not on the old site. It was taken down at the beginning of 1895 by Rev. O. P. McManus, and re-constructed at Seventeenth and Ritner Streets, with an addition to its length of 28 feet, and then dedicated under the title and patronage of St. Monica.

1882?

1894

Source: Mahoney, D., Historical Sketches of the Catholic Churches and Institutions in Philadelphia. 1895.

Our Lady of
the Visitation
Church

In October, 1892, Father Barry, the founder of the parish, celebrated his Silver Jubilee, and two years later he was promoted to the irremovable rectorship of St. Ann's. He was succeeded at the Visitation by the Rev. Alexander A. Gallagher, who had been assistant at the Cathedral. Father Gallagher died 22 October, 1904, and was succeeded by the present rector, the Rev. James C. McLoughlin, who had been assistant at the Visitation. Father McLoughlin's administration has been fully occupied with many needed improvements about the church. The basement was reconstructed and made a commodious chapel, and the interior of the church, in 1907, was beautifully remodeled, and a handsome marble sanctuary and marble altars were installed. The formal re-opening of the church was held on Sunday morning, 29 March, 1908, by Archbishop Ryan. Father McLoughlin is now improving the school by the erection of an additional story, which will give the much-needed room for the children of the school, by making twelve new class-rooms.

St. Veronica's
Church

The Rev. William Power, who was placed in charge of St. Veronica's in 1882, died 1 May, 1889, in Denver, Colorado, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, and the present rector, the Rev. John J. Donnelly, who had been assistant at St. John's from the time of his ordination, was placed in charge. Father Donnelly found that the location of the frame-chapel at Second and Butler Streets was not sufficiently central for the parish, and he therefore purchased a large lot at the north-east corner of Sixth and Tioga Streets, and in the spring of 1892 he began the erection of the combination school and chapel. The corner-stone of the structure was blessed on 5 June, 1892, by Archbishop Ryan, and the sermon preached by the Rev. J. E. Kernan, O. P. In less than two years the building was finished, and on 22 April, 1894, it was dedicated by Archbishop Ryan, who also preached the sermon. The first floor of the building was used as a church, while the second and third floors were divided into twelve class-rooms, with ample accommodations for 600 pupils. Father Donnelly then

1882

Source: Kirlin, Rev. J., Catholicity in Phila.
Phila.: McVey, 1909.

built a handsome pastoral residence on Tioga Street, and on 22 July, 1907, began the erection of the church, the corner-stone of which was blessed 3 November, 1907.

St. Leo's Church, Tacony, 1884 In May, 1884, the Rev. Joseph A. Strahan, assistant at the Church of the Visitation, was appointed by the Administrator of the Diocese, the Very Rev. M. A. Walsh, LL. D., to organize into a parish the Catholics residing in Tacony, who, while belonging to the parish of Holmesburg, worshipped in the Chapel of St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, Tacony. The opening of the industrial plants had brought a sufficiently numerous Catholic population to warrant the organizing of this new parish. Father Strahan at first said Mass in a hall on State Road, and resided in a rented dwelling on the same thoroughfare. The Disston family, large employers of the neighborhood, presented a site for a church at Unruh and Keystone Streets, and Father Strahan by purchasing adjoining lots secured ground sufficient for the purposes, and began the work of building. The corner-stone was blessed on 5 October, 1884, by Archbishop Ryan. Early in the spring the work on the basement was completed. In the following September Father Strahan built the pastoral residence. In the year 1892 he renewed work on the church, but in September was transferred to the Immaculate Conception, Jenkintown, and the Rev. Michael C. Donovan, who had been pastor at Coatesville, was appointed rector, and continued the work. When the walls were up and under roof, Father Donovan was promoted to the irremovable rectorship of St. Paul's, in November, 1894, and his successor, the Rev. Hubert P. McPhilomy, who had been assistant at the Visitation, at once devoted all his energy to the completion of the church, which was dedicated, Sunday, 24 November, 1895, by Archbishop Ryan. On 22 September, 1898, Father McPhilomy was promoted to the irremovable rectorship of St. John's, and the Rev. John J. Rogers, the present rector, who had been one of the assistants at the Cathedral, was appointed rector of St. Leo's. He began the erection of a school, the corner-stone of which was blessed on 24 June, 1906, by the Right Rev. Mgr. Loughlin,

I. PARISH I

D. D. The handsome building of The Sisters of St. Joseph; the convent remodeled from the House of Correction and his assistant, the Rev.

The After having
activity and a hal
B. V. M. the proper
necessitate

that district, to accommodate were in the majority. I Quinn, who had been assistant and the Rev. George V to attend the Germans on residence in a part of the when they took possession the entire first floor of which was in charge of ment proved inadequate which had been used as parish, was re-erected in school. Father Quinn in church. The corner-stone Archbishop Ryan. The sermon. On 22 February was dedicated to divine McDermott again delivered a story was added accommodations were the old frame-chapel was

The indefatigable rest until all the parish in the spring of 1893, the church. On 13 October most of the eastern wall

SOURCE: St. Veronica's Parish History. Catholic Historical Research Center, Philadelphia.

the clearest of terms. He experimented in poetry and essays, most of which were said to be far from commonplace.

On the fifteenth of March, 1874, he was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Wood, in the Seminary chapel. The following Sunday, he celebrated his first Mass at Saint Michael Church, Second and Jefferson Streets. Since, at that time, there were more priests in the Archdiocese than positions to fill, a period of ten weeks intervened from the time Father said his first Mass to the time he received his first appointment. Father Donnelly spent it wisely, visiting his fellow-priests, lending a hand, and gaining experience. On 24 May, he received his first and only assignment as a curate: to his home parish, Saint John's as assistant to Rev. Patrick O'Rielly. For fifteen years, he earned city-wide fame for his zeal in caring for the poor, the aged, the young, and the sick. Then, fifteen years later to the day, he received notice that he should proceed to Saint Veronica's, and take charge of the parish as pastor: 24 May, 1889.

The situation at Saint Veronica had not changed much in the seventeen

years of her existence, except for the fact that her population had grown at an amazing rate, from 75 to almost 4,000. The little wooden chapel was now inadequate for their needs. In addition, utilizing rare insight, Father realized that the greatest concentration of population in the area would not be at Second and Butler, as earlier predicted, but at Sixth and Tioga. Therefore, he would set as first priorities the acquisition of a lot to the west and south of the original chapel, and the transfer of parish activity to that spot.

After a fair amount of haggling, a lot was purchased on the northeast corner of Sixth and Tioga Streets. It measured 141 feet on Sixth Street, and had a frontage of 247 on Tioga. Once the property was acquired, the pastor took stock of his resources, planned his course of action, and set out to build the "new chapel" of Saint Veronica's. Work was begun in the spring of 1892, and on 4 June of the same year, the cornerstone was laid. Ceremonies began at 3:30 P.M., with Archbishop Ryan officiating. The festivities commenced with a procession of altar boys, clergy, and the Archbishop around the foundations

19



Father John Donnelly attending a turn-of-the-century Holy Name Banquet.

Architectural Album

of

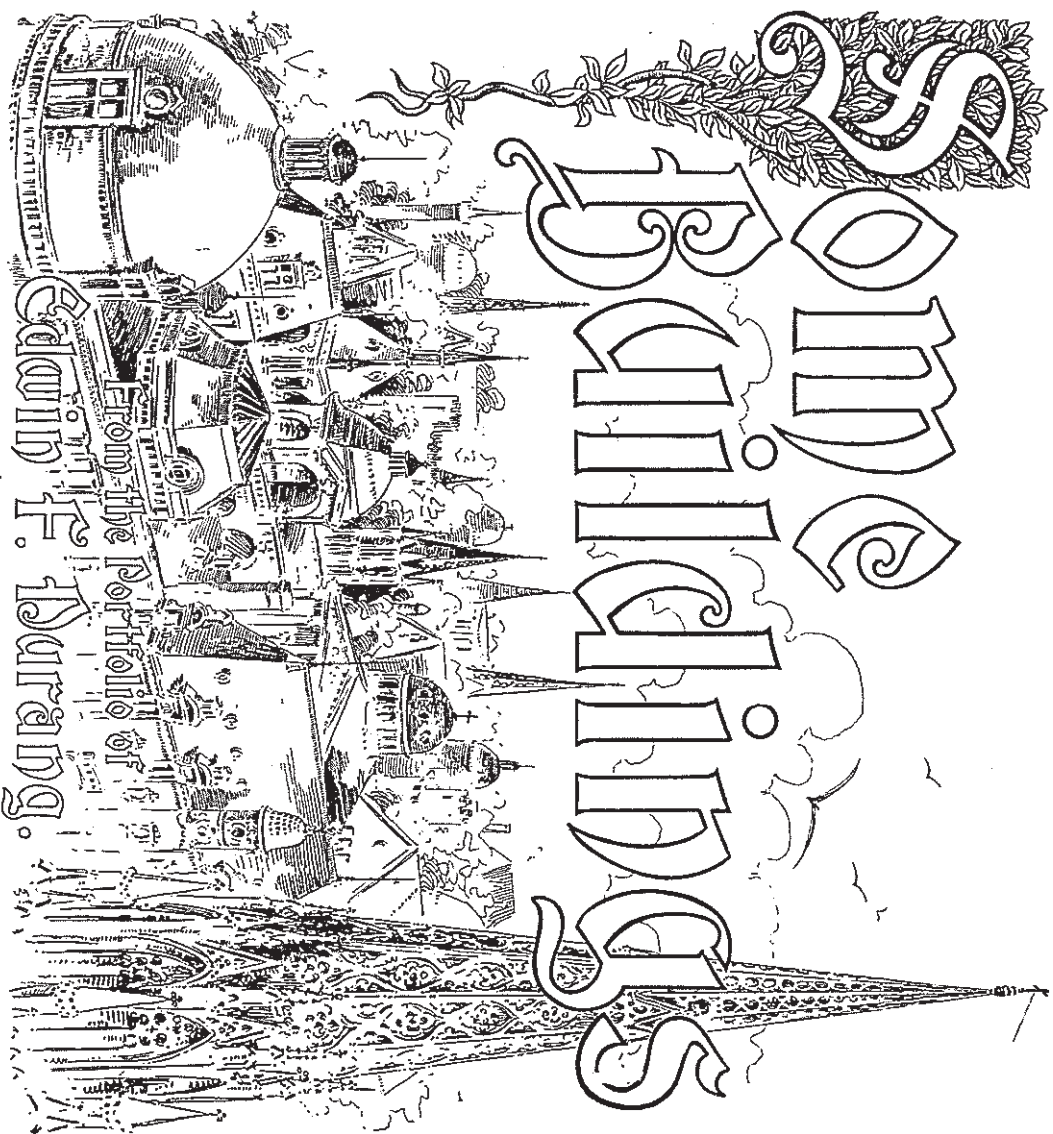
Edwin F. Durang & Son

1200 Chestnut Street

Philadelphia

ETURANG'S Architectural Album

Complete



Some Builders

From the Portfolio of
Edwin F. Durand.



Pictured left is architect Durang, c.1905. His 50+ years were mainly in ecclesiastical architecture for the Archdiocese of Philadelphia, but he also did significant projects outside of the Commonwealth, such as Trinity College in Washington, D.C., and with local contractors/builders such as W.J. McShane who built St. Thomas Aquinas church and rectory.

A handwritten signature of Edwin F. Durang in cursive script. The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the portrait.

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EDWIN F. DURANG

F. FERDINAND DURANG

Edwin F. Durang & Son

Architects

1200 CHESTNUT STREET

PHILADELPHIA



CHURCHES

St. Ann's, Richmond, Philadelphia
 St. James, Philadelphia
 St. Francis Xavier's, Philadelphia
 St. Charles Borromeo's, Philadelphia
 St. Agatha's, Philadelphia
 Our Lady of Mercy, Philadelphia
 St. Thomas Aquinas, Philadelphia
 St. Monica's, Philadelphia
 Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Philadelphia
 Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Philadelphia
 St. Peter's, Philadelphia
 St. Veronica's, Philadelphia
 Church of the Gesù, Philadelphia
 Grace Church, Philadelphia
 Baber Memorial, Pottsville, Pa.
 Zion, Reading, Pa.
 Methodist Episcopal, West Pittston, Pa.
 St. Mary's, Beaver Meadow, Pa.
 St. Joseph's, Hazleton, Pa.
 St. Mary's (Polish), Reading, Pa.
 St. Bonaventura's, Philadelphia
 All Saints', Bridgeburg, Pa.
 Church of St. Rose de Lima, Carbondale, Pa.
 St. Joseph's, Reading, Pa.
 St. Mary's, Lebanon, Pa.
 Our Lady of Good Counsel, Philadelphia
 St. Patrick's, McAdoo, Pa.
 Church of the Annunciation, Shandon, Pa.
 St. Michael's, Chester, Pa.
 Sacred Heart, Lamokin, Pa.
 St. Joseph's, Ashland, Pa.
 St. Laurentius, Philadelphia
 St. Cecilia's, Coatesville, Pa.
 Convent Chapel of Villa Maria, West Chester, Pa.
 St. John's, Lambertville, N. J.
 Chapel of St. Francis, Trenton, N. J.
 Church of St. Joachim, Frankford, Pa.
 Church of St. Nicholas of Tolentino, Atlantic City, N. J.
 St. Joseph's (Polish), Camden, N. J.
 St. Anthony's, Lancaster, Pa.
 Polish Church, Pittston, Pa.
 St. John's Es., Philadelphia
 Sacred Heart of Jesus, Philadelphia
 Church of the Immaculate Conception, Allentown, Pa.
 St. Gabriel's, Philadelphia
 Our Mother of Sorrows, West Philadelphia
 Sacred Heart of Jesus, Allentown, Pa.
 St. Mary Magdalen de Pazzi, Philadelphia
 St. Peter Claver's, Philadelphia
 St. John's, Philadelphia
 Church of the Messiah, Philadelphia
 Cumberland Disston Memorial, Philadelphia
 Oxford Chapel and Church, Philadelphia
 St. Andrew's, Newtown, Pa.

St. Edward's, Shamokin, Pa.
 St. John's, Pottstown, Pa.
 St. Francis de Sales, Lenni, Pa.
 Sacred Heart, Chester, Pa.
 Villa Marie Chapel, West Chester, Pa.
 St. Thomas of Villa Nova, Villa Nova, Pa.
 Our Lady of Good Counsel, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
 St. Monica's, Berwyn, Pa.
 Holy Infancy, Bethlehem, Pa.
 Nativity Blessed Virgin Mary, Media, Pa.
 St. Mary's, St. Clair, Pa.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS

St. Augustine School Building, Philadelphia
 Annunciation B. V. M. School Building, Philadelphia
 Cathedral School Building, Philadelphia
 Immaculate Conception School Building, Philadelphia
 Our Lady of Mercy School Building, Philadelphia
 St. Ann's School Building, Philadelphia
 St. Bridget's School Building, Philadelphia
 St. Charles Borromeo's School Building, Philadelphia
 St. Francis Xavier's School Building, Philadelphia
 St. James' School Building, Philadelphia
 St. Joachim's School Building, Philadelphia
 St. Michael's School Building, Philadelphia
 St. Patrick's School Building, Philadelphia
 St. Paul's School Building, Philadelphia
 St. Teresa's School Building, Philadelphia
 St. Thomas Aquinas' School Building, Philadelphia
 Visitation of the B. V. M. School Building, Philadelphia
 St. Veronica's School Building, Philadelphia
 St. Monica's School Building, Philadelphia
 St. Mary's School Building, Lancaster, Pa.
 St. Gabriel's School Building, Philadelphia
 Public School, Race and Crown Streets, Philadelphia
 Augustinian College of St. Thomas of Villa Nova, Villa Nova, Pa.
 Trinity College, Washington, D. C.
 Convent of the Sisters of Notre Dame, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio
 Convent of the Sisters of Notre Dame, Philadelphia
 Chapel and Building of the Sisters of Notre Dame, Moylan, Pa.
 Convent of the Sisters of Notre Dame, Fort Lee, N. J.
 Mater Misericordiae Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Merion, Pa.
 Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Philadelphia
 Convent of Our Lady of Angels, Glen Riddle, Pa.
 Industrial School of the Immaculate Conception, Philadelphia
 Mount St. Michael's, Reading, Pa.
 St. Anthony's Academy, Philadelphia
 St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia
 Sacred Heart School, Philadelphia
 Gesù School, Philadelphia
 Kutztown State Normal School, Kutztown, Pa.

HOMES AND ASYLUMS

Catholic Home for Destitute Children, Philadelphia

St. Vincent's Home, West Philadelphia
 St. Mary Magdalen de Pazzi, Philadelphia
 Asylum for Italian Orphan Girls, Philadelphia
 St. Joseph's Protectory, Norristown, Pa.
 St. Catharine's Female, Philadelphia
 Orphan Asylum, Reading, Pa.
 Home of the Good Shepherd, Philadelphia
 Home of the Good Shepherd, Norristown, Pa.
 Home of the Good Shepherd, Scranton, Pa.

HOSPITALS

St. Agnes', Philadelphia
 St. Mary's, Philadelphia
 St. Joseph's, Philadelphia
 German Hospital, Philadelphia
 St. Francis', Trenton, N. J.

RESIDENCES

St. Mary's, Lancaster, Pa.
 St. Anne's, Philadelphia
 Visitation, Philadelphia
 St. Veronica's, Philadelphia
 St. Gabriel's, Philadelphia
 St. Patrick's, Meadco, Pa.
 Sacred Heart, Chester, Pa.
 Gesù, Philadelphia
 Transfiguration, Philadelphia
 Our Lady of Good Counsel, Philadelphia
 Our Lady of Good Counsel, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
 Immaculate Conception, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
 Our Lady of Mercy, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
 Our Mother of Consolation, Chestnut Hill, Pa.
 St. Bonaventura's, Philadelphia
 St. Charles', Philadelphia
 St. Laurentius', Philadelphia
 St. Francis Xavier's, Philadelphia
 St. James', Philadelphia
 St. John the Evangelist, Philadelphia
 St. Mary's, Philadelphia
 St. Mary Magdalen, Philadelphia
 St. Michael's, Philadelphia
 St. Peter Claver's, Philadelphia
 St. Teresa's, Philadelphia
 St. Thomas Aquinas, Philadelphia
 Nativity B. V. M., Philadelphia
 St. John's, Pittston, Pa.
 Catholic Home, Philadelphia
 St. Lewis, Philadelphia
 St. Nicholas, Atlantic City, N. J.
 St. Mary's, Providence, R. I.

St. Anthony's, Lancaster, Pa.
 St. Denis, Ardmore, Pa.
 St. Peter's, Philadelphia
 St. Francis de Sale, Lenni, Pa.
 St. Joseph's, Ashland, Pa.
 J. McHose, Reading, Pa.
 G. Grisco, Reading, Pa.
 W. McIlwain, Reading, Pa.
 Geo. Boas, Reading, Pa.
 Albert Diston's residence, Philadelphia
 Geo. F. Baer's, Reading, Pa.

THEATRES

Dime Museum, Philadelphia
 Treaders, Philadelphia
 Dumont's Minstrels, Philadelphia
 Pottsville Music Hall, Pottsville, Pa.
 Grand Opera House, Reading, Pa.
 Opera House, York, Pa.
 Fulton Hall, Lancaster, Pa.
 Opera House, Columbia, Pa.
 Misher's Opera House, Reading, Pa.
 Arch St. Opera House, Philadelphia

BUILDINGS

Little Sisters of the Poor, Philadelphia
 Little Sisters of the Poor, Germantown, Pa.
 St. Rita of Cassia, Chicago, Ill.
 Fullerton & Sheffield, Chicago, Ill.
 Little Sisters of the Poor, Chicago, Ill.
 Sisters Sacred Heart of Jesus, Chicago, Ill.
 National Guards' Hall, Philadelphia, Race Street
 Ketterlinus Building, Arch Street, Philadelphia
 Ketterlinus Building, Seventh Street, Philadelphia
 Crystal Palace Store, Eighth and Kilbort Streets, Philadelphia
 T. A. B. Hall, Rosemont, Pa.
 Dooner's Hotel, Philadelphia
 Columbia Town Hall, Columbia, Pa.
 Beneficial Saving Fund Building, Philadelphia
 First National Bank, Reading, Pa.
 Mountain City Bank, Pottsville, Pa.
 Strider's Building, Reading, Pa.
 Potter's Orphan, Arch Street Philadelphia

SPIRES AND CUPOLAS

St. Augustine, Philadelphia
 Annunciation, Philadelphia
 St. Bridget's, Philadelphia

THE HIBERNOFILES

An Irish American Heritage Documentation and Narration Project

THE McSHAINS: FATHER AND SON

John J. McShane/McShain (Sr.) 1860-1919

John J. McShain (Jr.) 1898-1989

In 1860 John McShane Sr. was born on a farm in Slaughtmanus, County Derry, Ireland. Learning the carpenter's trade while still young, he emigrated to the United States in 1885, settling in Philadelphia. There he joined the firm of his uncle, William J. McShane, who had established himself as a builder. In 1888 John Sr. founded a contracting firm in his own right. He was sufficiently secure by 1893 to marry Catherine Malloy, a woman from his own County Derry. Family lore relates that circa 1900, because of a printer's error, the spelling of their surname was changed to McShain.

Of John and Catherine's four children the youngest, also named John, seemed destined for a career in the church or the legal profession until his father's illness and premature death in 1919 forced him to transfer from Georgetown College in Washington to St. Joseph's College in Philadelphia. On his deathbed in 1919, his father asked John to go into the building business. Agreeing hesitantly, John abandoned his studies and joined his father's senior employee, William Cochran, to continue the company. That partnership lasted less than a year; John McShain proceeded alone to develop what would become one of the five largest construction firms in the United States, operating from his main office in Philadelphia, and from satellite offices in Washington, DC, Baltimore, MD, and Trenton, NJ.

In 1927 John McShain married Mary Horstmann, a member of a large Philadelphia Catholic family of wool merchants. By the time that the Great Depression struck, John McShain had proven his company's capability and had developed its long-term strategy; he was able to move quickly into the few growth areas existing in the 1930s. One of these was in government contracts, and his Federal track record over the decade from 1934, when he built an annexe to the Library of Congress, was nothing short of amazing. This was particularly remarkable in view of his Republican sympathies, which did not hinder him from earning the respect and friendship of the Democratic president, Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

The Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park, NY, built at approximately the same time as the Jefferson Memorial in the late 1930s, set John McShain on a course that would reach its apex in the 1940s, when he built and then extended the Pentagon, moving on to complete the rebuilding of the White House between 1949 and 1952. The scale of these projects was massive. The Jefferson Memorial, completed in 1941, had a contract price of over \$2 million, and John McShain was happy to lose 5% in providing a truly public monument. In 1942 the Pentagon was the largest office building in the world when completed in just 16 months, at a contract price of \$75 million, representing over \$700 million in today's currency. Within a year John McShain was adding two floors to this military headquarters, doubling its capacity to 40,000 personnel operating in over six million square feet, connected by 18 miles of corridors.

The White House contract required four years to complete, while President Truman and his family decamped to nearby Blair House. The work involved the gutting of James Hoban's 1815 reconstruction, necessitated by the damage the White House sustained during the War of 1812. Beginning in 1949, the sub-basement area was re-engineered and a structural steel frame was installed to carry an additional floor, adding 38 rooms to the original 32. The \$4.25 million contract involved a fixed fee of just \$100,000 for the contractor, who lost twice that amount on the overall job, a punishment he willingly bore for the honor of restoring an American icon.

The scope of the more than one hundred contracts, in Washington, DC alone, carried out by John McShain, Inc. was equally impressive. It ranged from the Bureau of Printing and Engraving (1935-37) to the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts (1966-71) --by way of highly visible undertakings such as the Bethesda Naval Hospital (1940), the National (now Ronald Reagan) Airport (1941), the National Institutes of Health (1949-55), the General Accounting Office (1950), the State Department (1961), and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (1968).

Along the way there were some surprising contractual combinations: in the late 1950s, for instance, McShain signs simultaneously graced the sites of a new building at the British Embassy and the National (Catholic) Shrine of the Immaculate Conception. In later years John McShain became involved in hotel development in Atlantic City and Philadelphia, in one of which, The Barclay, he made his principal home, retiring there in 1976.

John and Mary McShain established a charitable foundation in his name in 1948. Their daughter, Pauline Mary, had entered the Society of the Holy Child Jesus two years earlier. This influenced the McShains to take a particular interest in assisting Catholic and other cultural institutions and

projects. Over the course of 52 years, many colleges, community organizations and arts-related programs benefited from John McShain Charities, Inc.

As a change of pace from the pressures of his construction business, John McShain became interested in horse racing. This led him in 1952 to buy from his maitre d'hotel in Philadelphia, the Barclay Stables located in southern New Jersey. Seeking to expand his stable, John and Mary, attended the sales in Lexington, KY, and in Newmarket, England. At the latter in 1955, John met the legendary Vincent O'Brien and arranged for him to buy some horses for him and train them at the O'Brien stables, Ballydoyle, in County Tipperary. This partnership was extremely productive. In 1957 John's Ballymoss won the Irish Derby and went on the following year to become the champion of Europe. Some of John McShain's other horses, particularly Gladness, also took trophies at numerous classic races in Ireland, England and France.

In the late 1950s John McShain joined a consortium that had purchased the 25,000 acre Co. Kerry estate of the Earls of Kenmare. His partners sold their shares to him in 1959, at which time he took over an exemplary stewardship of lands that included Killarney House, the ruins of Ross Castle, Glenna Mountain, and two of the famous lakes. In one of these, Loch Lein, is found Innisfallen Island, the site of a famous early Christian monastery.

When the President of Ireland, Sean T. O'Kelly, made an official visit to the United States in 1959, President Dwight D. Eisenhower invited John and Mary McShain to attend the state dinner at the White House to be given in his honor. At a later date, when President O'Kelly and his entourage were to spend four days in Philadelphia, President Eisenhower asked John McShain to be his official host. John was delighted to oblige, as he had been introduced to President O'Kelly in Ireland. Subsequently he and Mary had often been guests of the O'Kellys at Aras an Uachtaráin. On those occasions John had encouraged his good will trip to America. Throughout Sean T.'s visit to Philadelphia, it was evident that his friendliness and lighthearted spirit won the hearts of everyone who saw him.

During 1973 the McShains turned over most of their land to the Irish State, retaining Killarney House and its grounds for their own use. From the day John and Mary had first seen the estate in 1958, they were enamoured by its view of lakes and mountains, and the peacefulness of its paths. Once they had completed the remodeling of the interior of the house, they realized that Killarney was a place where John could finally relax after years of intense pressure from his business interests. But he and Mary were also eager to share the beauty of their new home with family and friends. Among their earliest houseguests, in January 1962, were Sean T. O'Kelly and his wife Phyllis, who returned for another visit in 1964.

It was here in Killarney House that the McShains chose to spend their last years, John dying in 1989 and Mary, in 1998. As previously arranged, the entire estate became part of the Killarney National Park at the time of Mary's death. Since then, the distinctive gates and railings of the Killarney House estate have been restored to the style of the Earls of Kenmare, recalling the name by which the estate has always been known to the locals, The Golden Gates. In 1999 the government announced ambitious plans to upgrade structures and services, while the ground floor reception rooms would be restored to the Edwardian period. When the work was completed, Killarney House would be open to the public. As of 2007, no progress had been made toward these goals.

Meanwhile, the records of the McShain enterprise in the United States became an important part of the collection of the Hagley Museum and Library, an archive for commerce, industry and technology, in Wilmington, DE. Here in 1996, Hagley mounted an exhibit entitled "John McShain, the Man Who Built Washington". Over the next two years this exhibit traveled to the National Building Museum in Washington, and then to St. Joseph's University, John McShain's beloved Jesuit alma mater in Philadelphia, where as a young man in 1926 he had constructed its signature building, Barbelin Hall.

John McShain, 90, Constructor Of Pentagon and Kennedy Center

By GLENN FOWLER SEPT. 19, 1989

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John McShain, a contractor and developer who erected several important public buildings in Washington, including the Pentagon, the State Department Building and the Jefferson Memorial, died of a stroke on Sept. 9 in Killarney, Ireland. He was 90 years old.

His company, John McShain Inc., one of the largest construction contractors in the country in the years before and after World War II, was based in Philadelphia, where his projects included the original Philadelphia International Airport, the Naval Hospital, the Municipal Court House and the State Office Building.

In 1939 President Franklin D. Roosevelt, having observed Mr. McShain's work in Washington, invited the contractor, a staunch Republican, to build the Roosevelt library in Hyde Park, N.Y.

Other postwar projects on which Mr. McShain worked were the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts and the 1951 renovation of the White House under President Harry S. Truman.

In addition to his construction work, Mr. McShain was a major property owner in Philadelphia, where he served as head of the Zoning Commission from 1936 to 1952. His Philadelphia holdings included the Barclay Hotel, where he lived. In the 1950's Mr. McShain entered thoroughbred racing, establishing the Barclay Stable in the United States and Ireland and entering horses to major races in Britain and France as well. His colt Ballymoss, Europe's champion horse of 1958, won the Irish Derby and the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe. That same year his filly Gladness won the Ascot Gold Cup in England.

Mr. McShain, a native of Philadelphia, was a prominent Roman Catholic layman. He was a Papal Chamberlain, a Knight of Malta and a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Holy Sepulchre. Mr. McShain had spent summers for the last

In addition to his construction work, Mr. McShain was a major property owner in Philadelphia, where he served as head of the Zoning Commission from 1936 to 1952. His Philadelphia holdings included the Barclay Hotel, where he lived, In the 1950's Mr. McShain entered thoroughbred racing, establishing the Barclay Stable in the United States and Ireland and entering horses to major races in Britain and France as well. His colt Ballymoss, Europe's champion horse of 1958, won the Irish Derby and the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe. That same year his filly Gladness won the Ascot Gold Cup in England.

Mr. McShain, a native of Philadelphia, was a prominent Roman Catholic layman. He was a Papal Chamberlain, a Knight of Malta and a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Holy Sepulchre. Mr. McShain had spent summers for the last three decades at his Irish estate. He is survived by his wife, the former Mary Horstmann; a daughter, Sister Pauline Mary of the Society of the Holy Child Jesus, of Rome; and two half-brothers, Joseph, of Farmington, Conn., and William, of Philadelphia.

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A version of this obituary appears in print on September 19, 1989, on Page D00025 of the National edition with the headline: John McShain, 90, Constructor Of Pentagon and Kennedy Center.

George Zarnecki

ART
OF THE
MEDIIEVAL
WORLD

ARCHITECTURE · SCULPTURE · PAINTING

THE SACRED ARTS

Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N.J., and Harry N. Abrams, Inc., New York

1975

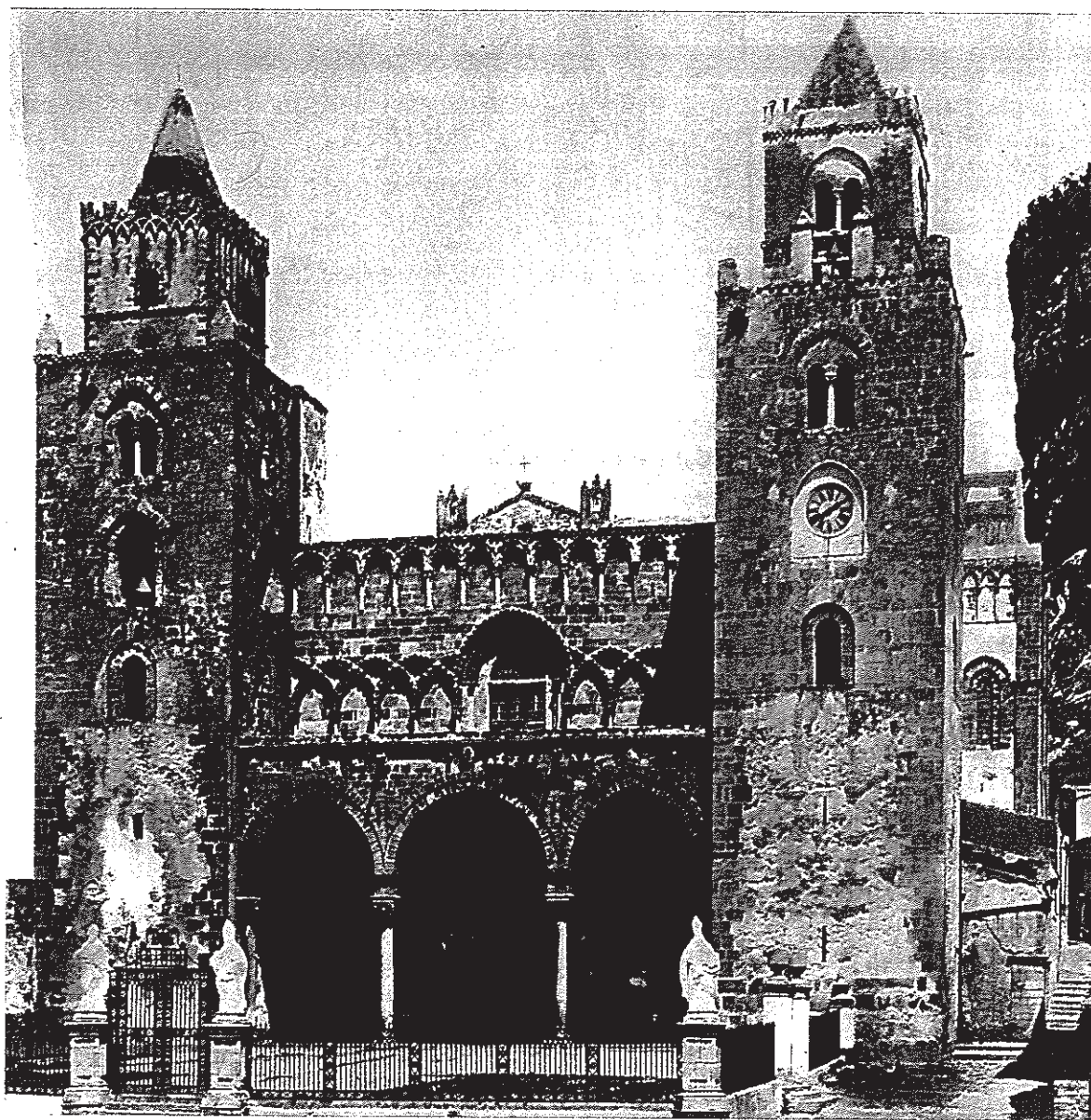
ing to three different civilizations. Under royal patronage or with the benevolent approval of the kings, not only Latin churches but also Greek ones were built, as well as mosques. The church of Martorana in Palermo was, for instance, built in 1143 by Admiral George of Antioch and dedicated to the Theotokos; it is a Byzantine church with Byzantine mosaics, although its tower, added later, was inspired by the turrets of the cathedral at Laon. The domed churches of S. Giovanni degli Eremiti (1148) and S. Cataldo (1161), both in Palermo, are Greek but have many Islamic constructional details. Secular

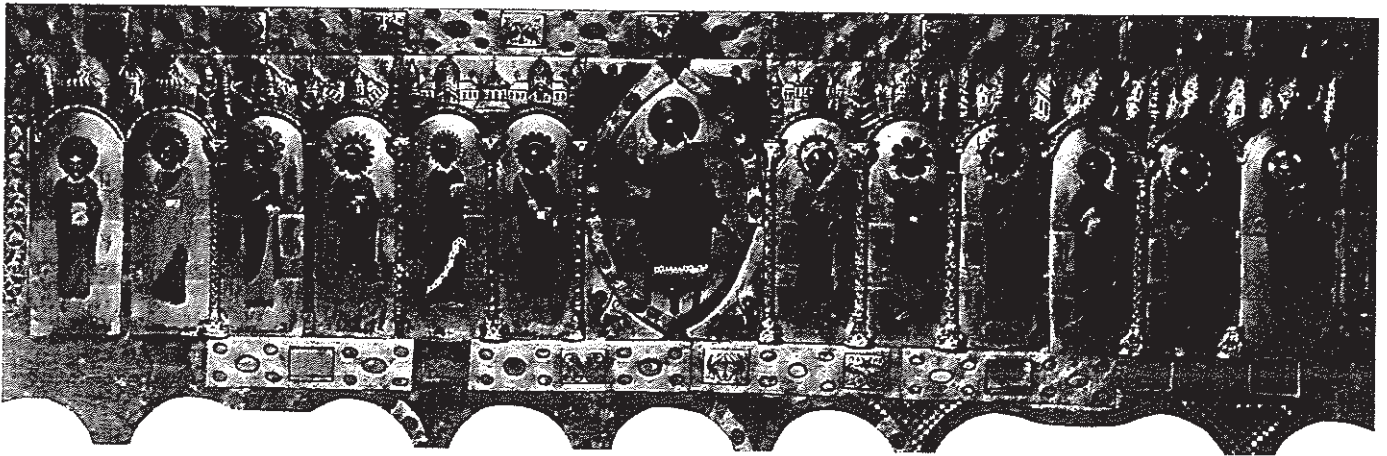
buildings in Palermo are particularly Islamic in character and reflect the Norman adoption of many customs from the pleasure-loving Arabs.

To the same class of Arab-inspired buildings, though outside Sicily, belongs the tomb of Robert Guiscard's son, Bohemund, prince of Antioch (died 1111), adjoining the cathedral at Canosa. Not only is the form of the building Islamic, but its bronze doors are also decorated with Islamic designs.

The large Sicilian cathedrals are, however, Romanesque basilicas (fig. 256), and their cloisters are also Romanesque. Some have western

257. West façade, Cathedral, Cefalù. 1131





295. *Christ in Majesty, with Apostles.*
Shrine (antependium?) of S. Domingo de Silos.
Gilded copper with enamel; 2' 9 1/2" × 7' 8 1/2". 2nd half 12th century.
Museo Arqueológico, Burgos

the later twelfth century, like the architecture and sculpture of the late eleventh and early twelfth centuries in France and Spain, were a result of that artistic cooperation across political frontiers which characterizes so much of Romanesque art. The peculiar technique of these enamels, in which the figures are in flat enamel but the heads are frequently in bronze relief, seems to be a faint echo of Ottonian bronze-casting, in which the relief increases toward the head of a figure (compare the Hildesheim doors; fig. 173), a method that was imitated in Spain in the later eleventh century (Shrine of St. Isidore at León; see fig. 219). A technique similar to these enamels was also used in large-scale sculpture, for in the Cámara Santa at Oviedo there is a *Crucifixion* consisting of Christ and the two thieves, the three heads carved in high relief and the rest of the figures painted in fresco on the wall.

The *Christ in Majesty* and the apostles of the Silos shrine of St. Domingo are in a style which has parallels in painting, both in Spain and in France. The *Majesty* in the Panteón de Los Reyes at León (colorplate 37), with its exaggerated sweep of drapery below the blessing hand and

the vertical, stiff folds along the limbs, recalls the Silos *Christ*.

F. Romanesque Art in Normandy

Recalls the Viking

The duchy of Normandy, which evolved in 911 from an agreement between the French king Charles the Simple and the Vikings, became in a little more than a century one of the most dynamic forces in Europe. The foundation of the Norman state in southern Italy (see page 257), the Norman participation in the Spanish *Reconquista* (they were prominent in the capture of Barbastro, in 1064), and their conquest of England in 1066 were all visible signs of their expansive spirit. Under able and vigorous dukes, the Vikings not only became Christians but also merged with the local Gallic population, adopting their language and feudal customs. Monastic reform, supported by Duke Richard II the Good, was initiated in 1002 by the Cluniac abbot of St-Bénigne at Dijon, with the reorganization of Fécamp Abbey on the Channel. Soon afterward a

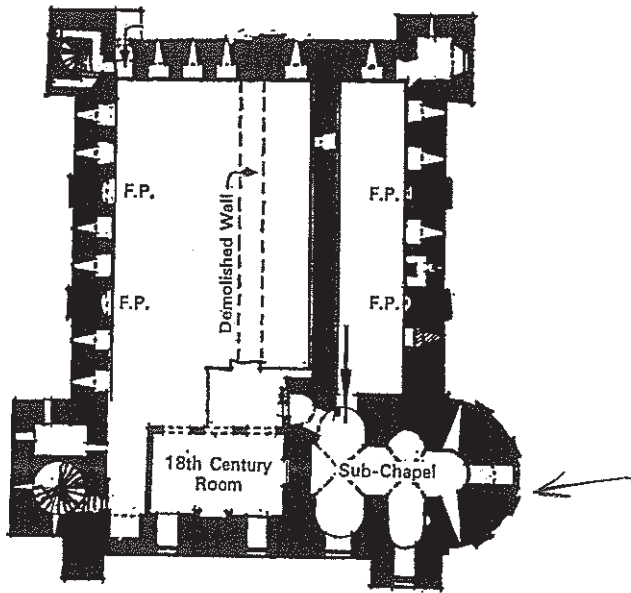


301. *Battle of Hastings: Normans Repulsed in Battle.*
 Bayeux Tapestry. Wool embroidery on linen; height c. 20"
 (entire length 229' 8"). 1070–80.
 Musée de Peinture, Ancien Evêché, Bayeux
 (see colorplate 38)

of earthworks and timber constructions, such castles were merely buildings of utility. But they were gradually replaced by more permanent stone structures; although most of them survive as ruins, they still impress with their engineering skill and often austere beauty. Particularly fine were the so-called keeps, tower-like fortresses on artificial or natural mounds. These provided living quarters for the lord and a prison in the basement; in case of siege, the keep was the dominant stronghold in the system of adjoining defenses. Two keeps built by William the Conqueror survive, one at Colchester (colorplate 39; fig. 302) and the other in London. This last is a

particularly massive, well-built stone fortress, incorporating a large, three-aisled chapel. The Normans did not have only one blueprint for all their castles; each was different, partly dictated by the terrain. Square keeps gave way, in time, to polygonal and round forms. The splayed plinths found in some twelfth-century keeps (Conisborough) provided greater structural stability and assured an easier defense. Only the crusaders' castles (see fig. 332) surpass these Norman structures in size and technical inventiveness.

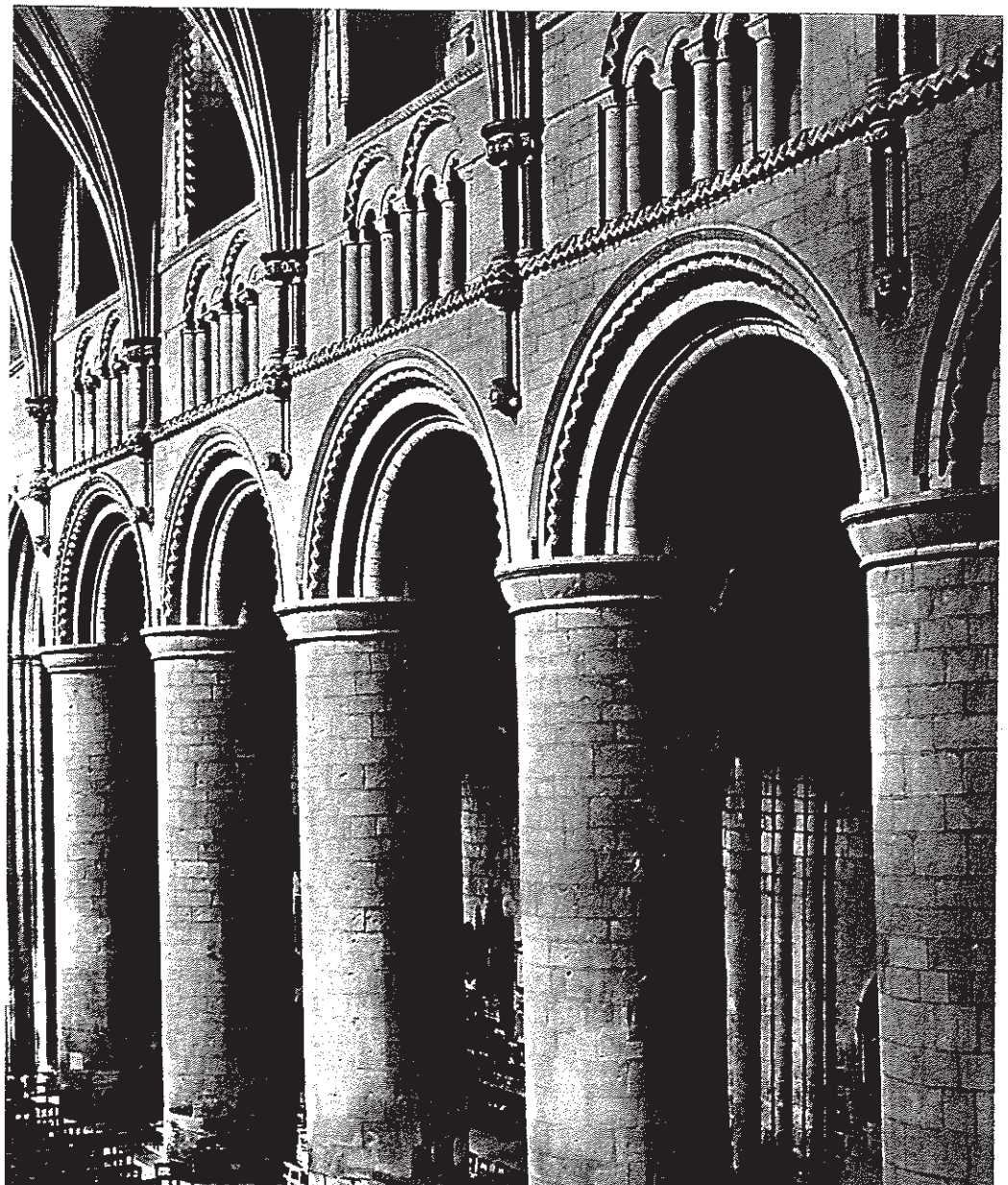
By the time of the Conquest, the reforming zeal of the tenth-century English Church had spent itself; the far-reaching reforms in Church



302. Plan of Castle
(Keep), Colchester.
Late 11th century
(see colorplate 39)

organization and the blossoming of monastic life and intellectual activities that took place after 1066 were entirely due to the influx of Norman and other Continental ecclesiastics. Two successive archbishops of Canterbury, Lanfranc and Anselm, both Italian by birth but Norman in their loyalties, were scholars of European reputation who set the course for the extraordinary revival of intellectual life which led England out of its insular isolation.

The reorganization of the English Church brought about building activities on a truly gigantic scale. Anglo-Saxon cathedrals and



303. Interior from southeast,
Cathedral, Gloucester.
Begun 1087

JAMES HITCHCOCK

HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

From the Apostolic Age to the Third Millenium

IGNATIUS PRESS SAN FRANCISCO

2012

his native land and who extolled the American idea of liberty as the hope of the world. England promulgated a "constitution" for his diocese, including an elected body of laymen to advise the bishop, although all matters pertaining to the faith remained under the authority of the clergy.

Architecture

Carroll's idea of Americanization was reflected in the dominant early style of church architecture. His cathedral in Baltimore was designed by Benjamin Latrobe (d. 1820), who also designed the new Capitol in Washington, D.C., as well as the cathedrals in Bardstown and Cincinnati. Like his civil buildings, all of Latrobe's churches were built in the Federal, or Greek revival, style favored at the time, though it was not distinctively religious. But by the time of the Civil War, American Catholics' increasing links to Europe were reflected in the revival of Romanesque, Gothic, and Baroque styles, which predominated in church architecture until World War I.

Growth

By 1870, the number of Catholics had increased to 4.5 million—12 percent of the total population. Until 1914, the United States allowed almost unlimited immigration, a policy that especially favored Catholics from southern and eastern Europe: Italians, Poles, Hungarians, Slovaks, and others. With this increase in the Catholic population in 1875, came the appointment of the first American named a cardinal while holding an American see—Archbishop John F. McCloskey of New York (d. 1885). After that, the country was never without a representative in the Sacred College: two in 1910, four in 1924, five in 1946.

Anti-Catholicism

Both the elite and the masses in the Mississippi Valley were mostly Catholic at the time of the Louisiana Purchase, and Catholics there were never treated as outsiders, even as "Americans" poured into the territory. But in the East, especially New England, the Anglo-Saxon elite openly regarded Catholics as interlopers who had to be kept in their place, while in the West and Southwest the native Hispanic population was often treated as a conquered people. (During the Mexican War of the 1840s, American troops sometimes desecrated Catholic churches, which provoked some of the Irish in their ranks to desert to the Mexicans, who named them the San Patricio Brigade.)

"Know-Nothings"

Prior to the Civil War, when massive immigration was still new, anti-Catholic violence—collectively dubbed the Know-Nothing Riots after a loosely organized secret society—erupted in several cities of the United States. A convent school was burned to the ground near Boston, a papal nuncio was mobbed in Cincinnati, and a stone sent by Pius IX

Biographical Dictionary
of
Philadelphia Architects:
1700-1930

Sandra L. Tatman
Roger W. Moss
The Athenaeum
Philadelphia

G.K. HALL & CO., 70 LINCOLN STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
1985

Firm of Shattuck & Hussey, architects based in New Jersey. After working abroad, not only in China, but in Malaya, for several years, Dunn returned to Philadelphia in 1927 and worked with Ritter & Shay. When that partnership was dissolved, he continued with Versus T. Ritter (q.v.) through 1938. Thereafter he worked for the Bendix Aviation Corporation from 1941 to 1946 and the Portable Products Corp. of Newburgh, N.Y. from 1945 to 1946. He retired in 1954, and at the time of the publication of George Koyl's American Architects Directory in 1962, Dunn was residing in Allentown, PA.

Dunn was an emeritus member of the national AIA and also a member of the Eastern Pennsylvania Chapter of the AIA.

LIST OF PROJECTS:

1912 Home Service Garage, Broad St. & Rockland Ave., Phila.

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY: Wallace, Philip B., Colonial Churches and Meeting Houses, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. NY: 1931; Wallace, Philip B., Colonial Ironwork in Old Philadelphia: The Craftsmanship of the Early Days of the Republic. NY: 1930; Koyl, p. 184; UPA Gen. Alumni Cat. (1917), p. 259. st

DuPONT, VICTOR, JR. (1852 - 1911). Victor DuPont, Jr., of Delaware appears in Philadelphia only briefly in partnership with Charles Henry Roney (q.v.). He cannot have been much of an architect, and he never actually moved to Philadelphia. The son of a prominent Wilmington lawyer and banker, duPont married in 1880 (the year his partnership with Roney ended) and became, according to Marquis James, the first "ornamental Vice President created in the DuPont corporate hierarchy." Personally he is described as "fat, ambitious and lazy."

LIST OF PROJECTS: See Roney, Charles Henry, for Roney & DuPont projects.

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY: Bateman, Thomas H., DuPont and Allied Families (New York, 1965), p. 8; James, Marquis, Alfred I. DuPont: The Family Rebel (Indianapolis: 1941), p. 178. rm

DURANG, EDWIN FORREST (4/1/1829 - 6/12/1911). Edwin F. Durang was born in a prestigious family of professional actors and performers. His grandfather, John Durang (1768-1822), was credited with being the first native-born American actor; and his father and uncle, Charles and Richard Ferdinand Durang were the first to perform the "Star Spangled Banner." In later years Charles Durang (1791-1870) worked as director and prompter at both the Chestnut Street and the American Theatres in Philadelphia. After his retirement in 1853, he taught dancing and wrote several books regarding dancing as well as a history of the Philadelphia stage. By 1865 Edwin F. Durang was listed in the Philadelphia city directories as an architect with an office at 304 Vine Street. In 1857 he was noted at 417 Market Street, and it is in this year that he began working for John E. Carver (q.v.), veteran residential and ecclesiastical architect. Upon Carver's death in 1859, Durang succeeded him in the firm, retaining the office at 21 North 6th Street until 1880. Following Carver's example, Durang also specialized in ecclesiastical design, most notably those churches and institutions associated with the Catholic Church. In November, 1909, Durang was joined in the firm by his son, F. Ferdinand Durang (q.v.), who succeeded him in 1911. The Durang firms represent one of the most successful enterprises specializing in Catholic church architecture in Philadelphia, only rivalled in the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries by the dynasty of architects sired by Henry D. Dagitt (q.v.).

Edwin F. Durang was a member of the Franklin Institute.

E. F. DURANG

- 230 Biographical Dictionary of Philadelphia Architects
- 1859 St. Patrick's Ch., parochial res., Phila.
- 1863 Phila. Bd. of Public Ed., Curtin Schl., sw 20th & Catharine sts., Phila.
- 1865 Phila. Bd. of Public Ed., Douglas Schl., sw Huntingdon & Browne sts., Phila.
- 1868 Phila. Bd. of Public Ed., Northeast Schl., nw Crown & Race sts., Phila.
- 1867 Our Mother of Sorrows Ch., ch. & schl. bldgs., 4800-4814 Lancaster Ave., Phila.
- St. Johannais Lutheran Ch., ch., 15th & Ogden sts., Phila.
- 1870 Arch St. Opera Hse., 1003-1005 Arch St., Phila.
- St. James the Greater Ch., rectory & schl., 38th & Chestnut sts., Phila.
- St. Mary's Ch., Wilkes-Barre, PA
- 1871 Phila. Bd. of Public Ed., Paxson Schl., Buttonwood St., e. of 6th St., Phila.
- 1873 St. Andrew's Ch., 135 S. Sycamore St., Newtown, PA
- 1874 Pittson Opera Hse., Pittson, PA (attributed)
- 1875 St. Stephen's Luth. Ch., sw corner of So. Duke & Church sts., Lancaster, PA (attributed)
- 1876 Sacred Heart Ch., 1406-1418 S. 3rd St., Phila.
- St. Charles Borromeo Ch., 20th & Christian sts., Phila.
- 1880 St. Agnes Hosp., 1900 S. Broad St., Phila. (with Frank Watson)
- 1881 Grace Bapt. Ch., Mervine & Berks sts., Phila. (completion only)
- Our Lady of the Angels, Glen Riddle, PA
- 1882 St. Joseph Ch., St. Joseph St., Lancaster, PA
- St. Patrick's Schl., 242 S. 20th St., Phila.
- 1884 St. Francis Ch., alts. & adds., Nanticoke, PA
- 1886 Cottages (2), U.S. Ave., Atlantic City, NJ
- Eagle Hotel, alts. & adds., Lebanon, PA
- Keystone State Normal Schl., new bldg., Kutztown, PA
- Little Sisters of the Poor, bldgs., Fullerton & Sheffield aves., Chicago, IL
- Phila. Bd. of Public Ed., Cahill Schl., Broad & Race sts., Phila.
- Reading Academy of Music, 5th St., Reading, PA
- Schuylkill Seminary, Fredericksburg Academy, Lebanon Co., PA
- St. John's Orphan Asylum, alts. & adds., West Phila.
- St. Joseph's Ch., Ashland, PA
- St. Joseph's Protectorate, alts. & adds., Norristown, PA
- St. Monica's Ch., Atlantic & California aves., Atlantic City, NJ
- St. Peter's Ch. Mission, Reading, PA
- Store, Locust abv. 2nd St., Columbia, PA
- 1887 Beneficial Saving Fund Soc., 1202 Chestnut St., Phila.
- Carpenter, C., res., Merion, PA
- Jesuit College, 17th, 18th, Thompson & Stiles sts., Phila. (demolished)
- Little Sisters of the Poor, alts. & adds., Wingohocking Sta., Gtn., Phila.
- Our Lady of Visitation Ch., schl., south side of Lehigh Ave., bet. Front, 2nd St., Phila.
- Res., n. of 58th St., east of Hoffman St., Phila.
- Schl., Chestnut Hill Ave., bet. Perkiomen Tpke. & Norwood St., Phila.
- St. Bridget's Ch., schl., Falls of the Schuylkill, Phila.,
- St. James Ch., 3728 Chesnut St., Phila.
- St. Vincent de Paul Ch., pastoral res., Price St., n. of Evans St., Phila.
- 1888 Cheatwood Hotel, Atlantic City, NJ
- Factory (picture frame), alts., 6th & Arch St., Phila.
- Hse. of the Good Shepherd, alts. & adds., 50th & Pine sts., Phila.
- Merchants Insurance Co., alts. & adds., sw corner of 5th & Walnut sts., Phila.
- Phila. Art Club competition (lost to F.M. Day)

VISITATION

- St. Edwards Ch., convent, York St., bet. 4th & 8th sts., Phila.
 St. Joseph's Hosp., alts. & adds., 17th St. & Girard Ave., Phila.
 St. Thomas Aquinas College, nr. Scranton, PA
 St. Vincent's Home, 19th & Wood sts., Phila.
- 1889 Academic bldg., Glen Riddle, PA
 Ch., Lenni, PA
 Convent Hse., Glen Riddle, PA
 Hse. of the Good Shepherd, 36th St. & Fairmount Ave., Phila.
 Maternity Hosp. & St. Vincent's Hse., 70th St. & Woodland Ave., Phila.
 Keystone State Normal Schl., wing bldg., Kutztown, PA
 Res., Haverford Ave. bel. 39th St., Phila.
 Schl. & convent, Pheonixville, PA
 St. Aloysius Ch., Norristown, PA —
 St. Charles Borromeo, alts. & adds., Kellyville, PA
 St. John's Evangelical Ch., Pittson, PA
 St. Joseph's Ch., Easton, PA
 Wash hse., 18th & Wood sts., Phila.
- 1890 Nativity Ch., Allegheny Ave. & Belgrade St., Phila.
 Our Lady of Mercy Ch., chapel, 2141 N. Broad St., Phila.
 R.C. Ch., Carbondale, PA
 Schl., alts. & adds. Woodland Ave., Phila.
 St. Laurentius Ch., Berks & Memphis sts., Phila.
 St. Mary's Ch., Pheonixville, PA
 St. Mary's Hosp., n.p.
 St. Nicholas Ch., tennessee & Pacific aves., Atlantic City, NJ
 St. Patrick's Ch., Pottsville, PA
 Store, 16th & Walnut sts., Phila.
- 1891 Nativity Ch., schl., Belgrade & Wellington sts., Phila.
 Our Lady of Mercy Ch., parochial res., Broad St., s. of Susquehanna Ave., Phila.
 Philopatrian Literary Institute, 12th St. bel. Locust St., Phila.
 R.C. Chapel, Crum Lynn, PA
 R.C. Chapel, Cheltenham, PA
 R.C. Chapel, Norwood, PA
 Sisters of Notre Dame, chapel, Walnut Hill, Cincinnati, OH
 St. Michael's Ch., schl. & pastor res., 2nd & Jefferson sts., Phila.
 Visitation Ch., convent chapel, Mobile, AL
- 1892 Immaculate Heart Convent, chapel, Villa Maria, West Chester, PA
 Keystone State Normal schl., central bldgs., Kutztown, PA
 Little Sisters of the Poor, alts. & adds. to hosp. & home, 18th & Jefferson sts., Phila.
 Laundry, Chestnut Hill, Phila.
 Our Mother of Sorrows Ch., alts. & adds., 4800-4814 Lancaster Ave., Phila.
 R.C. Ch., parochial res., Cheltenham, PA
 R.C. Ch., pastoral res., Bryn Mawr, PA
 Sacred Heart Chapel, Mobile, AL
 Sisters of Mercy, convent, Merion, PA
 Sisters of Mercy, chapel & add. to present home, Merion, PA
 St. Augustine Ch., schl., Ford & Rainbow sts., Bridgeport, PA —
 St. John's Ch., Lambertville, NJ
 St. Thomas' T.A.B. Society, hall, Lancaster Ave., Rosemont, PA
 St. Veronica's Ch., schl. & parochial bldg., 2nd & Butler sts., Phila.
- 1893 Our Lady of Mercy, schl., Park & Susquehanna aves., Phila.
 Parish res., West Chester, PA
 R.C. Chapel, Wayne, PA
 St. Anthony's R.C. Ch., schl. & hall, Lancaster, PA
 St. Anthony's R.C., pastoral res., Lancaster, PA
 St. Charles Borromeo, convent, 21st & Christian sts., Phila.
 St. Francis Xavier, 2323-27 Green St., Phila.

- 232 Biographical Dictionary of Philadelphia Architects
- St. Katherine Ch., parochial res., Wayne, PA
- 1894 Dooner's Hotel, alts. & adds., 10th bel. Market St., Phila.
 Mt. St. Joseph, alts. & adds., 18th & Vernon sts., Phila.
 Nativity Ch., Allegheny Ave. & Belgrade St., Phila.
 Sisters of St. Francis, academy, Glen Riddle, PA
 Sisters of St. Francis, hosp., Trenton, NJ
 St. Ann's Ch., parochial hse., Memphis & Lehigh aves., Phila.
 St. Bonaventura German Ch., pastoral res., Hutchison St., Phila.
 St. Bonaventura Ch., ch. & attached parochial res., 9th & Cambridge
 sts., Phila.
 St. Thomas Ch., schl., 18th & Fernon sts., Phila.
 St. ~~Mer~~onica's ch., 17th & Ritner sts., Phila.
- 1895 All Saints' Ch., superstructure, ne corner Buckius & Thompson sts.,
 Bridesburg, PA
 Hamills, the Misses, pair of stores, 4202-4 Lancaster Ave., Phila.
 Our Lady of Mercy, ch., Broad & Susquehanna Ave., Phila.
 R.C. Ch., Italian parochial schl., Marriott St. bel. 8th St., Phila.
 St. Agatha's Ch., new chapel, boiler hse. & cooking schl., 38th &
 Spring Garden sts., Phila.
 St. Agnes Hosp., Trenton, NJ
 St. Ann's Ch., schl., Cedar & Tucker sts., Phila.
 St. Columbia Ch., Lehigh Ave. & 23rd St., Phila.
 St. Francis Xavier Ch., 24th & Green sts., Phila.
 St. Joseph's Ch., schl., 10th & Liberty sts., Camden, NJ
 St. Mary's Ch., alts. & adds., Eaglestown, PA
 St. Monica's Ch., pastoral res., 17th & Ritner sts., Phila.
 St. Nicholas' Ch., Pacific & Tennessee aves., Atlantic City, NJ
 St. Peter's Ch., alts. & adds., 5th & Girard Ave., Phila.
 St. Vincent's Seminary, boiler hse., Cedar La. & Woodbine Ave.,
 Gtn., Phila.
- 1896 Higgins, I.H., twin residences, 4645 Lancaster Ave., Phila.
 LaSalle College, alts. & adds., Broad & Thompson sts., Phila.
 Notre Dame Academy, alts. & adds., Rittenhouse Square, Phila.
 Our Lady of Good Counsel Ch., Pennswood Rd., Bryn Mawr, PA
 Sisters of St. Francis Convent, Glen Riddle, PA
 St. Agnes' Hosp., stable, 15th & Mifflin sts., Phila.
 St. Peter Clavier Ch., rectory, 502 S. 12th St., Phila.
 St. Veronica's Ch., rectory, 6th & Tioga sts., Phila.
- 1897 Irwin, James I., res., Broad & McKean sts., Phila.
 Sisters of Mercy, stable & fowl-hse., Merion, PA
 St. Columbia's Ch., parish schl., 23rd St. & Lehigh Ave., Phila.
 St. Gabriel's Ch., pastoral res., 29th & Dickinson sts., Phila.
 St. John's Ch., alts. & adds., Hazelton, PA
 St. John's Ch., convent, Pittston, PA
 Trinity College for Women, Washington, D.C.
 Visitation Schl., alts. & adds., Front St. & Lehigh Ave., Phila.
- 1898 Augustinian Brothers, college bldg., Villanova, PA
 Ch., Beach Haven, NJ
 Gesu Ch., schl., 18th & Stiles sts., Phila.
 O'Neill, Charles, alts. & adds. to cottage, Pacific & Illinois aves.,
 Atlantic City, NJ
 St. Agnes Hosp., alts. & adds., Broad & Mifflin sts., Phila.
 St. Paul's Ch., schl., Christian bel. 10th St., Phila.
- 1899 Mt. St. Joseph's Academy, normal schl. bldg., Chestnut Hill, Phila.
 St. Mary's Ch., Order of the Holy Ghost, parish & schl., Cornwall,
 PA
 St. Michael's Ch., alts. & adds., 2nd & Jefferson sts., Phila.
- 1900 St. Francis Assisi Ch., Logan & Green sts., Phila.
 St. Nicholas Ch., 1409 Pacific Ave., Atlantic City, NJ
- 1901 Sisters of Mercy, ch., Merion, PA
 St. Mary Magdalene de Pozzi Ch., tower & cupola, ^{Montrose} Melrose St. bel.
 8th St., Phila. _{or Marriott}

- St. Monica's Ch., 17th & Ritner sts., Phila.
 St. Thomas Aquinas Ch. & rectory, 1616 S. 17th St., Phila.
 St. Agatha's Ch., new altar, 38th & Spring Garden sts., Phila.
 St. Mary's Hosp., alts. & adds., Frankford Ave. & Palmer St., Phila.
 St. Nicholas Ch., convent, Jefferson & State sts., Passaic, NJ
 1902 St. Denis Ch., rectory, Havertown, PA
 St. Gabriel's Ch., 1432-1448 S. 29th St., Phila.
 1903 Sisters of Mercy Convent, laundry bldg., Merion, PA
 St. Thomas Aquinas Ch., int. finishing, 17th & Morris sts., Phila.
 Trinity College, art gallery, Washington, DC
 1904 Convent, add., 1422 Moyamensing Ave., Phila.
 Mater Misericordia Convent, new wing, chapel and connections, Merion, PA
 Our Mother of Consolation Ch., res., 11 W. Chestnut Hill Ave., Phila.
 St. Agnes Hosp., isolation ward bldg., Broad & Mifflin sts., Phila.
 St. Thomas Ch., 17th & Morris sts., Phila. *DEDICATED*
 1905 St. Paul's Ch., schl., Christian above 9th St., Phila.
 1906 Sisters of Notre Dame, schl., Ft. Lee, NJ
 St. Francis Xavier ch., rebuilt after fire, 24th & Green sts., Phila.
 St. Francis Xavier Ch., alts. & adds. to parish hse., 2321 Green St., Phila.
 St. Gabriel's Schl., Dickinson & 30th sts., Phila.
 St. Monica's Ch., schl., Ritner & Bouvier sts., Phila.
 1907 Catholic High Schl., alts. & adds., Broad & Vine sts., Phila.
 St. Monica's Ch., convent, 17th & Ritner sts., Phila.
 St. Nicholas Ch., parochial schl. & clergy hse., Atlantic City, NJ
 1908 Holy Angels Collegiate Institute, Ft. Lee, NJ
 St. Mary Magdalena Ch., Millville, NJ
 Trinity College, add., Washington, D.C.
 Villanova College, engineering bldg., Villanova, PA

E. F. Durang & Son:

- 1909 Durang, E.F., res., Overbrook, Phila.
 Rectory, Green & Logan sts., Gtn., Phila.
 St. Agatha's Ch., parochial res., 38th & Spring Garden sts., Phila.
 St. Francis of Assisi Ch., n.p.
 St. Gabriel's Ch., alts. & adds., 1432-1488 S. 29th St., Phila.
 St. Joseph's College, Phila.
 St. Veronica Ch., 533 W. Tioga St., Phila. (dedication)
 1910 Catholic Home for Destitute Children, 29th & Allegheny Ave., Phila.
 Convent and schl., 55th & Cedar Ave., Phila.
 Factory bldgs., River Ave. & State St., Camden, NJ
 Holy Child Ch., 5200-5228 N. Broad St., Phila.
 St. Mary's Ch., Waterford, NY
 1911 St. Monica Ch., rectory, 2422 S. 17th St., Phila.
 Sts. Peter & Paul Ch., schl., Trenton, NJ
 Transfiguration of Our Lord Ch., schl. & convent, 55th & Cedar sts., Phila.

NOTE: Although E. F. Durang died in 1911, his son continued to use the complete firm name until 1920:

- 1912 Cathedral Convent, alts. & adds...to convent, 18th & Wood sts., Phila.
 Immaculate Conception Ch., ch. & rectory, Bridgeton, NJ
 Monahan Hosp., 1920 Race St., Phila.
 Monahan Hosp., alts. & adds. to hosp., 1920 Race St., Phila.
 Sisters of Mercy, stable, Carlisle St. & Columbia Ave., Phila.
 St. Agatha's Ch., alts. & adds., 38th & Spring Garden sts., Phila.
 St. Gabriel's Schl., alts. & adds., 2925 Dickinson St., Phila.
 St. Joachim's Ch., tower, Church & Franklin sts., Phila.
 St. Margaret's Ch., Narberth, PA
 1913 Immaculate Conception, ch. & rectory, Bridgeton, NJ
 1914 Assumption Ch., convent & rectory, 12th & Spring Garden sts., Phila.
 Blessed Virgin Ch. & schl., Upper Darby, PA

the Sixth Station



NUMBER 3

SAINT VERONICA PARISH

30 JANUARY, 1972

PERMANENCE

One of the parish buildings is a bit of an oddity. The rectory remains the only structure which has retained its original purpose and interior. The old chapel was abandoned, and subsequently moved to South Philadelphia. The second chapel became the first floor of the school. The rectory alone remains untouched, except for needed modernizations.

Fr. John Donnelly seems to have been a prime example of the right man for a given job. Only his undaunted zeal could have spearheaded a building program so bold as to see the construction of a chapel, school, and rectory within seven years.

THE SIXTH STATION is published weekly by St. Veronica Church to commemorate her centennial.

PASTOR..Fr. John Cullen

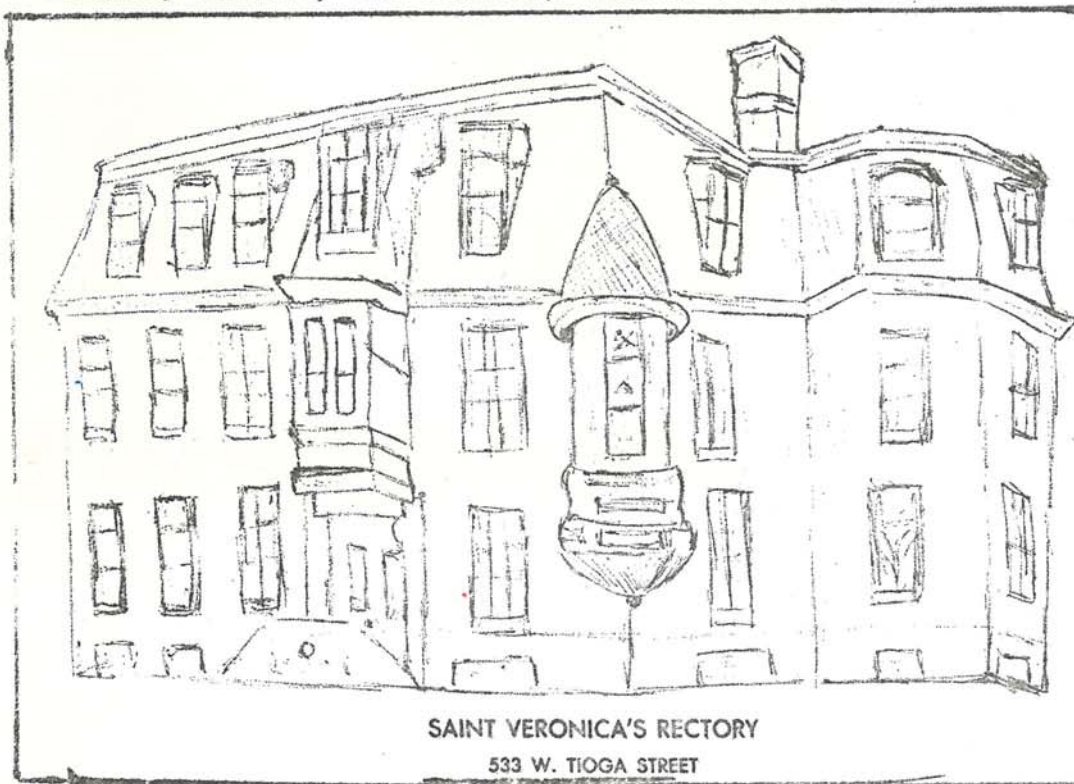
EDITOR.....Alex Masluk

STAFF..Mrs. A. Bergin,

Mrs. Schmieg

CONTRIBUTOR..Fr. McGinty

ART....Mary Ann Galida



SAINT VERONICA'S RECTORY

533 W. TIOGA STREET

It is of little wonder that the parishoners gave their all in celebrating his silver anniversary on 15 March, 1899.

In 1894, Fr. Donnelly moved into a house he rented at 635 West Venango St. From there, he conducted the affairs of the parish. Then, in spite of a standing debt, and a tight money situation Mr. E.F. Durang was contracted as architect for the new rectory, which was to be permanent from its inception.

The massive structure stands three floors high. Its Trenton brownstone

facade, conspicuous but not gaudy, towers above the neat little row homes of Tioga Street. It has 22 rooms, arranged in a pattern not dissimilar to a maze. Fr. Donnelly's anniversary program brags of its modern conveniences "It is heated by steam and arranged for electrical lighting. The rooms... are well lighted, aired, and have high ceilings."

Although pastors are the guiding forces behind all major improvements in parish, we should not forget that, then as now, the achievements mirror the faith and devotion of hundreds of self-sacrificing parishoners. Priests may come and go; the spirit of generosity lives in a parish forever. --A.M.